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CENTRAL PARTY PLENUM CALLS FOR STRICT DISCIPLINE

AU030601 Tirana ZERI I POPPULIT in Albanian 28 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Let Us Strengthen All-Round Discipline and Control at All Levels To Fulfill the Tasks"]

[Text] The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum, which as is known summoned the Ninth AWP Congress, discussed broadly the implementation of the decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum and outlined important tasks for the future.

The decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum have further raised the mobilization of the communists and of all the working people, the revolutionary spirit and method of mass actions, and the initiative and creative spirit of the masses in fulfilling their tasks. The fact that during the past 2 and 1/2 months plans have been fulfilled or have been very nearly fulfilled with regard to major products and in major branches of the economy is very positive, as was stated at the 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum. Conditions have consequently been created to better supply the population with daily consumer commodities. Financial resources are also being met in accordance with the plan and with a considerable increase compared to the previous year.

The achievements and successes indicate that there have been unexploited possibilities, as well as the great role of subjective factors, thus permitting us to demand more from all those who have not completely fulfilled their tasks. Proceeding from this, the plenum strongly criticized the shortcomings and weaknesses, particularly in the agricultural sector, in the extraction of gas, in transportation, and in foreign trade, and demanded that the state and economic organs in the districts and in the central departments put an end to these shortcomings and weaknesses as rapidly as possible. It is the party's task to strengthen everywhere and in everyone a firm belief that the planned tasks should be fulfilled daily and weekly, and that accounts should be demanded daily with regard to this very important question.

The special object of the discussion that took place at the 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum, the spirit of analysis, and its tasks and conclusions represent a practical implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's valuable teachings that "The elevation of the level of management of the economy is closely related to the application of strict control by all organs and at every level of the economy. This control, which should be raised to an even higher level, assures the correct implementation of the party's economic policy, its decisions, and the application of the state laws."

The objective material and human conditions are not lacking and cannot justify the nonfulfillment of tasks or any violation of the rules of society. But the plenum also pointed out that the objective and subjective factors cannot provide the necessary degree of efficiency if they are not accompanied by comprehensive and operative control from above. "The very analysis that we are making at this special plenum" Comrade Ramiz Alia stated, "leads us to the conclusion that the tightening of discipline in the fulfillment of the planned tasks and the elevation of all forms of control to a higher degree is the major key to which we must pay more attention in the entire structure of the national economy."

This instruction assumes even greater importance for the communities, cadres, and all the working people, owing to the fact that control over the implementation of planned tasks and labor discipline presently constitute the weakest point at various levels of organization and management. These weaknesses are precisely why a considerable part of the country's wealth is being misused, remains outside circulation, or is not efficiently administered. This is why there are violations of socialist legality and of the norms of social life, leaving the way open to the operation of narrow personal, local, or departmental interests. There is globalism in the fulfillment of plans, harming the quality and variety of commodities. Owing to these shortcomings market shortages are thus created, contractual discipline is violated, funds are frozen, and considerable material and monetary values are blocked.

It was stated at the plenum, that with regard to these values, the people are right in asking questions and in demanding accounts from the administrations and particularly from the specialized control organs. Who is to answer and who is to pay damages for the losses annulling the efforts of the working people, hindering the progress of the economy, and which constitute above all else antisocialist actions among our people? Party organs and organizations must combat the spirit of merely noting weaknesses and shortcomings in labor and plan discipline and in the administration of property; they must oppose all sentimentalism and must not remain silent with regard to mistakes. They must make it clear to everyone, as was stressed by the plenum, that a spirit of making concessions, the lack of individual and collective responsibility by the state and economic organs, the weakening of account-rendering and of control over the mass of labor and consumption have no other name but liberalism. Liberalism means seeking the easy way out in order to come out with "clean hands" with regard to plan fulfillment, at the expense of neglecting several essential articles, quality or efficiency; liberalism means violating the rules and norms of society, not accepting responsibility for one's tasks and competences, and remaining passive even when confronted with anti-socialist actions. Liberalism means to consider as "inopportune" and "careerists" those working people who demand accounts and insist on discipline from sound positions, who work to establish new norms, savings, and innovations. Liberalism also means closing one's eyes when confronted with sickly thinking, unjust interventions and friendships in resolving problems, and in judging the mistakes of particular individuals in the name of their "contribution," "merits," and "worries," or under the label of "good comrades." The party organizations and their instruments must always rise forcefully against such manifestations and society as a whole must operate across the board.

The plenum instructed that what is presently needed is to raise the role of the specialized control organs. Innumerable working people have been entrusted with direct control activities in protecting wealth. All those cadres engaged in the management and administration of production and the enforcement of socialist legality also have controlling duties. A radical change is required by all these forces in tightening internal control in enterprises, cooperatives, districts, and ministries, as well as in tightening external and specialized state control. Control can only be tightened by strengthening and perfecting all its components. It is essential to raise to a higher level all forms of control, in addition to specialized state control. At the same time, the plenum also posed the task of carrying out improvements and of reorganizing the system and structure of control by better placing it on the basis of the principle of dialectical unity and struggle of opposites.

The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum also posed important tasks concerning economic thinking and control. "The present time," Comrade Ramiz Alia stated, "requires that the recommending and operational force of economic thinking and logic be raised."

This is because experience shows that economic thinking is still not competently meeting its tasks; it fails to provide timely and optimal solutions on many questions raised by life, its role in the rational utilization of the potentials of society and in providing clear ideas for the future is not felt to the possible extent. More studies and proposals must be made on the basis of a rigorous economic analysis concerning the question of where investments must go and where they must not, what are the present priorities and where should the effort be intensified, where should forces be centered, which structural changes must be provided with priority material and financial assets, what assets must be utilized currently and what are to be left for the future. Superficial, hasty, and amateurist concepts must be prevented in this process. These are basically expressed in the saying: "Let us do whatever we are able to and know how to do." There are considerable problems of this type in the surveying for and processing of mineral resources particularly as regards the production of chrome and the guaranteeing of future resources. From this viewpoint, it is the duty of the cadres and specialists at the base, as well as in the various institutions and departments, to put an end to the unfavorable trends of declining efficiency in the copper industry, tendencies that are also nurtured by a lack of profound economic thinking.

The plenum instructed that economic thinking must predominate over local and departmental interests. It must view things further and more broadly. It must look beyond "the wall" of temporary difficulties and beyond the framework of plans. The fulfillment of plans is in itself a creative process, a process of experience, in the course of which new factors and tendencies make their appearance. We must therefore never separate the struggle and efforts to fulfill the plans from our preoccupation to find more rational ways, to save time in the working processes, to increase savings, and to carry out necessary maneuvers in the interest of meeting the demands of the economy and of the people. The sluggishness and routine work observed in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other scientific bodies charged with the study of situations and circumstances and with making appropriate suggestions concerning exports and imports must be criticized. In the way that the hesitation of some economists to carry out studies in the field of improving production relations, prices, incentives, the organization of work, and so forth, out of fear of making mistakes, are a subject for criticism, the idea that "there is no room for change" in this field is just as harmful and metaphysical. The country's overall development constantly raises new problems which, as the party instructs, must be viewed from a Marxist-Leninist materialistic viewpoint in order to achieve total compatibility between production relations and production forces, in order to constantly consolidate the positions of socialism.

The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that control over the work carried out and economic thinking must follow the frontal implementation of planned tasks, must verify and guarantee the implementation of the party's orientation and its economic policy, must view particular and capital questions as being interlinked, and must view economic interests as being linked with the real needs of society. These demands apply to all fields of productive and social activity, and particularly to the more important sectors like agriculture. Strongly criticizing the deficits and the concern caused by nonfulfillment of plans in agriculture, and particularly in the livestock sector, the plenum raised the demand for a radical change requiring an elevation of the sense of responsibility of the cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture and its institutions, as well as of the leading party and state organs in the districts.

What is required first of all is that the party's orientations should be properly conceived and worked out. One of the party's directives, for example, has been that every district and every agricultural economy should secure by itself the necessary production to meet the needs of the people. But it is necessary to severely criticize the continuing practice, which is at times even sanctioned in plans, for vegetables to be moved from district to another. What kind of control do the responsible state and economic organs at the center and in the districts exercise when they fail to prevent, even at the planning stage, such manifestations that run contrary to the party's directions?

The reasons for this practice must be sought in the mania of some cadres and agricultural specialists for "concentration," for having everything centralized in order to ease their work. But the still unsatisfactory state of affairs concerning supplies with vegetables, particularly in some northern districts, is also due to the solution preferred by the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission, a solution preferred in some northern districts, is also due to the solution preferred by the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission, a solution without any future. It is not the duty of these organs to merely add up sums, but to implement the party's policy. Without intending to lighten the burden of other organs, the major responsibility for the state of vegetable supplies lies primarily with the district party committees and people's council executive committees. Profoundly analyzing this responsibility, they should adopt the necessary and urgent measures and rigorously follow up their implementation. In this context, it is also possible to raise production and to improve the supply of the peasantry by accelerating the creation of small herds of livestock tended by the field crop teams. The experience of Lushnje District, where a decision has been taken for this action to be completed by 27 April 1986 is a source of inspiration and a school for all other districts.

The plenum stressed that the party has pointed out and has demanded that the agricultural enterprises should become an example and a school for the entire agricultural sector. But the plenum also pointed out that this principled question has not been properly understood and worked out and that the state agricultural enterprises must place themselves unfailingly in the lead, since they have all the possibilities of doing this. But this must be achieved from below, through the efforts of people, sound organization, and scientific progress, and not in a distorted manner, with differences in planning and supply. Criticizing harmful differences and manifestations in this direction, the plenum raised the task for a total change in the concepts, organizations, and practical activity on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and other organs. In this context, the party and the trade union organizations in the agricultural enterprises must raise the consciousness of the workers to the required level, looking at this level from the viewpoint of materialists, that is, not heeding words and theoretical possibilities, but looking at the degree of the fulfillment of the tasks.

The plenum dwelt on and drew attention to the fact that the work carried out with regard to the development of the livestock sector is still far removed from the directives of the decision of the Politburo and of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum.

It severely criticized the shortcomings in this direction and the inexcusable carelessness of the party and state organs in some districts, particularly in the south, which led to damage to livestock. More than that, the shifting of the livestock sector from its backwardness requires a forceful struggle against concepts and practices that have relinquished the livestock sector from its backwardness requires a forceful struggle against concepts and practices that have relinquished the livestock sector to the status of a station in which the consequences of all the deficits in the agricultural sector are unloaded, particularly the grain deficits. In this connection, the plenum pointed out that we must consider the question of securing all our bread grain needs as having been really achieved, which constitutes a great success for our country, not only when even the most mountainous districts have achieved self-sufficiency in grain production, but also when we guarantee the needs of the livestock sector and the renewal of reserves. More account-rendering and control is required, fewer words, and much more conscious and responsible work from the base up to the ministry in order to meet shortcomings and unexpected things in good time.

The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum pointed out that the great tasks confronting us require that the leading and controlling role of the party organs and organizations be raised to a higher level. This is required everywhere, particularly where difficulties are greater and things have gotten stuck. Militancy, creative initiative, and revolutionary fervor is required more than ever from the communists, who must remain in the lead in the class struggle, on top of the difficulties, removed from routine, laziness, and comfort.

Shortcomings and weaknesses cannot be combatted without such a militant spirit and revolutionary atmosphere, nor can alien manifestations, those who do favors and accept bribes, and parasitic and degenerate elements. A militant spirit and revolutionary atmosphere make it possible to achieve successfully the tasks confronting us.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the plenum that: "The party must bear in mind that the greater the country's economic and social tasks are, the more difficult and complex are the questions to be resolved, and the more important the role of the party organs and organizations, and of all communists becomes." They are required to be nimble, to react more rapidly and more energetically when confronted with their daily tasks, difficulties, and situations that may arise. The key to success in the economy lies in blinding the readiness of the masses, the revolutionary fervor of the working people, with efficient organization. This is now forcefully required to respond everywhere to the mobilization, the spirit of mass actions, and the bold pledges of the working people. With the masses of the people, their readiness, and their work, there is not ask that cannot be resolved. The party organs and organizations must be in a position to act at all times, must always be ready and clear-minded.

The plenum expressed full confidence that, with the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia in the lead, the communists and all the working masses, as always, will further raise the spirit of action and revolutionary mobilization, will perfect organization, and will strengthen control to implement the decisions of the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum in order to strengthen the economy, raise the wellbeing of the people, and steel the country's defense potential. Working and struggling in this spirit, we will surely go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the party proudly and with numerous successes.

GORBACHEV PROPOSAL 'DECEITFUL, PROPAGANDA'

AU231209 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- As the Soviet news agency Tass reports, the Kremlin leader Gorbachev made in East Berlin a new Soviet proposal in which he expressed "the readiness of the Soviet Union to simultaneously dissolve the Warsaw Treaty and Nato, beginning with their military organisms".

Gorbachev's proposal, like the so-called global plan for allegedly freeing the world from nuclear weapons within the next 15 years, presented by him in January, or Moscow's temporary moratorium on the deployment of medium range missiles, etc, are nothing but deceitful propaganda games. Such tricks have been also conjured in the past, but they have been followed each time with the intensification of the arms race and military manoeuvres for the perfection of the striking capabilities of the aggressive military blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty.

Gorbachev also expressed his readiness for a new meeting with the American President Reagan, who, for his part, envisaged Washington as a place for the summit before the end of this year and Moscow next year. As in the Reagan-Gorbachev Geneva summit last November, in the coming Soviet-American summits, too, both superpowers will seek new ways for strengthening their collaboration to the detriment of the interests of the other peoples and countries in the world.

FOTO CAMI ATTENDS DISTRICT AWP COMMITTEE MEETING

AU191401 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 13 April 1986 publishes on page two a 1,500-word report by Vangjel Stefa on a "recent" meeting of the Vlore District AWP Committee. Luan Muhameti, chairman of the Vlore District People's Council Executive Committee, delivered a report on the fulfillment of the quarterly plan in the light of the decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum. Among other things, he states that "The overall industrial plan was fulfilled 103.4 percent, with a surplus of 5 million leks over the pledged task." Other sectors also are reported to have fulfilled the plan. Some criticism of performance in some sectors were voiced at the meeting.

The meeting was also addressed by Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary: "Dwelling particularly on those sectors of the economy where tasks were not fulfilled, as in the oil, transportation, and livestock sectors, as well as on problems pertaining to the improvement in supplies for the population, he set out concrete tasks for the improvement of the situation."

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONGO

AU230931 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Congolese Confederation, a delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA], led by the member of the General Council of the TUA and chairman of the Trade Union Council of Vlora District Vangjel Vengu left for Congo on April 22 to attend the 7th congress of this organisation. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the general council of the TUA, Farije Salicaj.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU221609 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 22 April begins a live relay of a festive meeting in the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia to mark the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

As the live relay begins, the announcers states that "the party and state leaders led by Todor Zhivkov" are greeted with applause by the audience. The Bulgarian national anthem is then played, followed by the Soviet national anthem. The proceedings are opened by Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, who hands over the floor to Kiril Zarev at 1405 GMT.

Kiril Zarev then delivers a laudatory speech on Lenin's achievements as a "revolutionary of genius," and a "great organizer." Zarev refers to the 27th CPSU Congress' achievements in continuing Lenin's policies and "laying out a new strategic course" for building society. He stresses the achievement of Gorbachev in his Political Report to the 27th Congress toward accelerating the USSR's economic development, based on applying scientific-technical progress.

Touching upon international affairs, Zarev alludes to the vast changes in international affairs that have occurred to the benefit of the socialist community. Lenin's ideas are present in the successes of the national liberation movements, he notes. However, neocolonialism and repression are still prevalent throughout the world.

Zarev then turns to Bulgaria, whose citizens acknowledge that their achievements are entirely based on Lenin's ideas, and gives a brief survey of the BCP's policy successes, stemming from the April 1956 plenum. Zarev stresses Zhivkov's creative energy and enormous contribution to this progress, a statement which is greeted with applause. Zarev then outlines plans for the Bulgarian economy, noting that nothing less than a total renewal of the national economy is planned, with the emphasis on quality and competitiveness of production.

Zarev then turns to the struggle for peace and prevention of nuclear war, stressing that peaceful coexistence was the essence of Lenin's foreign policy. He confirms Bulgaria's determination to preserve peace, in the face of U.S. imperialism, and its attempts to dominate Europe and continue its "star wars" policy. He refers to the hotbed of the Middle East and to U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and elsewhere. He goes on to note the new development of U.S. "neoglobalism." He comments that "the bloody retribution meted out to Libya is a perfect expression of state terrorism," and an attempt "to halt and turn back the natural course of history." Zarev continues: "Our people, together with progressive peace-loving mankind, strongly condemn the criminal playing with the fire of war by the United States, and also declares its solidarity with the just fight of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for independence and progress," as well as with all independence movements, for the preservation of life and peace in the world. Bulgaria and the other socialist countries fully support the Soviet peace initiatives, and hope that the Geneva summit will eventually lead to a reduction of tension.

Zarev praises Gorbachev's speech at the SED Congress as new proof of the USSR's policy of peace.

Alongside the other socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, Zarev stresses that Bulgaria is fighting to defend man's vital interests, based on the firm friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and active participation in the Warsaw Pact and COMECON cooperation activities.

Bulgaria has made a positive step towards promoting security in the Balkans by the proposal to make it a nuclear- and chemical-arms-free zone. This would be a success not only for the Balkans but for all nations in the world.

Zarev concludes by stressing Lenin's cardinal role as the originator of the modern socialist movement.

The festive meeting is then declared closed at 1438 GMT.

The announcer then lists the names of the following leaders who attended:

Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

The live relay ends at 1440 GMT.

ZAYTSEV-LED USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION MEETS YORDANOV

AU222031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first cultural cooperation agreement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, a Soviet delegation led by Yevgeniy Zaytsev is visiting Bulgaria. Today Comrade Georgi Yordanov met the delegation. Questions were discussed connected with the further development and deepening of the cooperation in cultural life between the two countries. The meeting took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, and was attended by Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS WPC SESSION OPENING IN SOFIA

AU240741 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- The World Peace Council (W.P.C.) opened its session here this morning. It is attended by more than 500 representatives of 121 National Peace Committees and of 28 international organizations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's State Council president, made a welcoming speech to the participants in the session.

Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, is delivering a report on the state and the tasks of the world peace movement.

KABRHELOVA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD232333 Prague CTK in English 2018 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 23 (CTK special correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Women's Union led by its chairwoman Marie Kabrhelova, Secretariat member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Libyan General Union of Women's Organizations.

Speaking to journalists at the airport, Marie Kabrhelova condemned the U.S. barbarous attack against Libya, whose progressive and revolutionary orientation has become a thorn in the side of the U.S. Administration. The Czechoslovak women's delegation later visited the central hospital in Tripoli where people wounded in the U.S. attack are being treated and went to pay tribute to the memory of the casualties of last week's bombing in the Al-Hani memorial.

The delegation also saw houses in the diplomatic quarters of the capital destroyed in the U.S. bombing raid.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOCIALIST PARTY PRESIDIUM

LD222343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, received in Prague Castle today the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee headed by Bohuslav Kucera, its chairman.

In his speech Bohuslav Kucera voiced the full support for the program set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, which the Czechoslovak socialist party accepted as the joint program of the whole National Front. He briefed Comrade Husak about the activity of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and in particular about the results of the activity of its organizations and members before the 17th CPCZ Congress and in the period of the preparations for elections into representative bodies. He also informed him about the preparations of the 9th national conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist party to be held in February, 1987. At the close he assured Comrade Husak that the Czechoslovak Socialist Party will guide its members to contribute effectively to speeding up the social and economic development of our society, which is also the best contribution to strengthening peace.

Comrade Husak highly appreciated the fact that the Czechoslovak Socialist Party has expressed its unequivocal agreement with the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and that it has given it its full support. He stressed that the acceleration of the social and economic development of Czechoslovakia can be attained only by high quality and effective work on the part of all working people. In this connection he paid tribute to the contribution made by members and organizations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party to the development of working initiative and civic involvement in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and said that the Communist Party sincerely values this attitude and will also count on it in the future.

He went on to express appreciation about the participation by the Czechoslovak Socialist Party in the activity of the National Front. The endeavors of the vast majority of our people are combined within it to build socialism, assert the political rights of our citizens and meet their multifaceted interests and needs.

He stressed that in connection with the demanding tasks of the next 5 years and the long-range ones for up to the end of the century, the importance of the National Front and of the organizations associated in it will increase because without deepening socialist democracy, without creative initiative, without the active participation of the broadest masses of people in dealing with state and public affairs, it will not be possible to insure further dynamic development of our society as has been set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak then went on to talk about the most important internal political events of the coming period -- about the general elections into representative bodies. He voiced the conviction that the preparation and course will be the beginning by all the people of the creative, enterprising, and committed fulfillment of the election programs of the National Front.

At the close he dealt with some topical issues of the international development. He stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely supports the peace program and the new initiative of the Soviet Union to limit conventional arms and armed forces in Europe put forward in Berlin by Mikhail Gorbachev and see in it a realistic road to disarmament and the creation of a comprehensive program for international security.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and total identity of views on the issues discussed, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Lubomir Prochazka, a departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Frantisek Salda, the head of the Office of the President of the Republic.

KORCAK SPEAKS ON SUPPORT FOR CPCZ POLICY

LD230303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The government of the Czech Socialist Republic awarded today the work of the best national committees for last year and for the whole 5-year plan. Josef Korack, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, said in his speech, among other things:

[Begin recording] We want to win support for the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front by objective evaluation and realistic assessment of the state of affairs. We will approach people with the facts about the positive achievements, the positive features of our course. We will bank on the joy of the people over work well done, which strengthen faith in our own resources and makes it impossible to doubt further achievements. We, however, have no reason to avoid matters in which we did not succeed, to be silent about weaknesses and shortcomings. We can strive for nonformal support of electors only with the open and entire truth. False caution, evasive tactics are in contradiction with the principled character of our policy. We will try to win support for the united uniform ballot ticket of the National Front by a responsible choice of goals of new election programs. The basic direction their preparation will follow is given by the guidelines of the 17th congress.

It is not enough only to refer to the conclusions of the congress and identify with them in general terms. Of key importance is the art of assessing the needs and possibilities in local conditions in its spirit and in harmony with its atmosphere of creativity, responsibility, and critical approach. [end recording]

CPCZ CONGRATULATES SED ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

LD220227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to the SED Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of its foundation. It says that the foundation of the SED was a decisive landmark in the history of the German workers movement. After the defeat of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army, it meant the creation of the basic prerequisite for the building of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil and for the socialist rebuilding of the society.

The SED today, with well founded pride, examines the results achieved in the past four decades of its activity at its 11th Congress. The successes of the socialist building of the GDR, the active participation -- together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and other progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and for the prevention of the threat of nuclear war -- for socialism and progress in the world fulfill honorably the heritage of the great German revolutionaries. Thanks to its principled policy, its loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the SED has become a firm detachment of the international communist and workers movement.

In conclusion, the telegram says, the CPSU Central Committee appreciates the fact that the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, between our states and nations, are deepening and strengthening all the time on the well-tested principles of socialist internationalism, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

BENO ON UNDERSTANDING TASKS SET BY CONGRESS

LD240458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting of leading functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army on the deeper explanation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and their implementation in the Army started in Prague today.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee, emphasized that the implementation of the tasks set by the congress must be understood as a purposeful process which is far removed from formalism and superficial approaches. It is necessary that the conclusions of the 17th congress are incorporated in the minds and actions of Communists and all workers as fast as possible. Of great importance in this is the close link between the party and the people. Mikulas Beno also concerned himself with the tasks of the Communists in the Army and he stated that the party gives continued attention to the strengthening of the security and defense capability of our homeland.

JAKES MEETS SOVIET TRADE MINISTERS AT BRNO FAIR

LD240345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited today the international fair of consumer goods in Brno. He familiarized himself with the expositions of Czechoslovak and foreign exhibitors, in particular from the USSR and the other socialist countries. During the visit he emphasized the necessity to direct the advancement of consumer goods, in particular at improving the consumer goods production industry and especially at improving the quality of goods, innovating continuously the assortment and speeding up the introduction of new products to production and the market. He also met Viktor Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Ivan Davydov, deputy minister of trade. They noted that it is necessary to concentrate on improving the assortment of mutual supplies of consumer goods to satisfy the needs of the population in the two countries.

HONECKER, FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SED CONGRESS

Honecker Closing Speech

AU231312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 1

["Closing address of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at the 11th SED Congress"]

[Text] Dear comrades and delegates, honored guests: The Central Committee elected at the 11th SED Congress has constituted itself and at its first session unanimously elected its executive bodies. I have been given the task of reporting on this.

As general secretary of the SED Central Committee Comrade Erich Honecker was elected.

Dear comrades, as members of the SED Central Committee Politburo the following have unanimously been elected:

Axen, Hermann
Boehme, Hans-Joachim
Dohlus, Horst
Eberlein, Werner
Felfe, Werner
Hager, Kurt
Herrmann, Joachim
Honecker, Erich
Jarowinsky, Werner
Kessler, Heinz
Kleiber, Guenther

Krenz, Egon
Krolikowski, Werner
Lorenz, Siegfried
Mielke, Erich
Mittag, Guenter
Mueckenberger, Erich
Neumann, Alfred
Schabowski, Guenter
Sindermann, Horst
Stoph, Willi
Tisch, Harry

As candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo the following have unanimously been elected:

Lange, Ingeburg
Muller, Gerhard
Mueller, Margarete

Schuerer, Gerhard
Walde, Werner

The following have been elected as secretaries of the Central Committee:

Honecker, Erich
Axen, Hermann
Dohlus, Horst
Felfe, Werner
Hager, Kurt
Herrmann, Joachim

Jarowinsky, Werner
Krenz, Egon
Lange, Ingeburg
Mittag, Guenter
Schabowski, Guenter

As chairman of the Central Party Control Commission the Central Committee chose Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, and as chairman of the party Auditing Commission it chose Comrade Kurt Seibt.

Dear comrades, our party's Central Committee expresses to you the warmest thanks for the trust which you, the delegates of more than 2.3 million Communists of the GDR, have shown through unanimous election.

It sees this as an honorable obligation and will be at pains to do justice to it at all times in realizing the decisions of the 11th party congress for the well-being of our citizens, and for strengthening socialism and peace. In this we are supported by the firm unity of the party and the people and by the creative, enterprising work of the Communists, the working class, and all workers of our socialist GDR.

Our party congress has carried out fruitful and extensive work and its fundamental decisions introduce a qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. Thus we are continuously implementing the program of our party. The 11th party congress has demonstrated convincingly that our Marxist-Leninist militant party is at the pinnacle of the age and is equal to and mature enough for its task. It has further consolidated its militant strength and ranks. It will do justice to its leading role in the political leadership of socialist society. Valuable experiences as well as many new discoveries, suggestions, and proposals from the great collective of our party and the popular movement have gone into the decisions of our party congress. Together we shall put these decisions, which we have worked out together here, into practice.

If we look at the course of our 11th party congress and take to heart everything that we have experienced, it can be said that the 11th SED Congress was an impressive demonstration of the living strength of the idea of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism, and of anti-imperialist solidarity.

Our militant community in the struggle and our fraternal solidarity with the CPSU and the country of Lenin are unshakable.

Our solidarity with all fraternal parties and states of the socialist community as the firmly established basis of our further successful progress forward is unshakable.

Dear comrades of both sexes, the preservation of peace on earth and in space is the most important task of the present time, and our party continues to contribute toward this its active and constructive contribution.

We are in complete agreement with our friend and comrade, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who from the platform of our party congress most impressively reaffirmed the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, the comprehensive program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress for freeing the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

In its foreign policy the GDR will exploit all possibilities so that the goals of this program will be achieved, and that a peaceful future for mankind will be assured. In order to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and in order to replace confrontation with cooperation we will continue to be with all those who want the same. With the decisions of the 11th party congress we possess a clear orientation for successfully mastering the tasks up to 1990 and beyond, up to the turn of the century.

In this way our socialist homeland will continue to flourish. The GDR will -- and we are firmly convinced of this -- continue to develop dynamically as a politically stable and economically powerful state, as a state in which social security exists, and in which the material and cultural standard of living is steadily rising. We are consistently pursuing a united economic and social policy.

Among the strongest impressions of our party congress is that more and more work teams are proving themselves in the sphere of modern science and technology and in the employment of the key technologies, especially microelectronics. They are striving for top performances.

We are pleased at how enthusiastically and knowledgeable the young people are pushing forward into this new territory. It is already no longer a case of individual examples but, as the new competition commitments during the party congress also show, of an initiative that increasingly encompasses all combines and spheres. Now it is a matter of generalizing what is best so that through key technologies the national economy is intensified and labor productivity is raised considerably. This is how the economic strategy of our party sees it, looking forward to the year 2000. It is along this very path that the advantages of socialism will show themselves increasingly strongly, in that the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution will benefit the people.

Our party congress received many letters, greeting messages, and commitments from combines, enterprises, cooperative farmers, institutions, and all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front. They express the fact that everywhere in our country the decisions of the 11th party congress are meeting with a great response and approval.

We would like to thank most cordially the working people in industry, the construction sector, in agriculture, in the scientific institutions, and the citizens in the urban residential areas and communities for their commitments and their exemplary competition initiatives.

Today we can already say that the results of our party congress will be a powerful impetus to the political commitment of the working people, their creativity and their resourcefulness. Dear comrades, this is of extremely great significance for the further preparations for the elections to the People's Chamber and to the bezirk assemblies on 8 June this year.

Dear comrades, we all value highly that 143 delegations from communist and workers parties, revolutionary democratic parties, and organizations of national liberation movements' and socialist and social democratic parties have taken part in our discussions. The SED regards this as proof of trust and esteem. Dear friends and comrades, your kind words about our party and our Republic are for all of us an obligation and an impetus for our work to implement the decisions of our 11th congress.

Dear foreign guests, allow me to thank you cordially for your meaningful addresses which depict vividly the self-sacrificing struggle of the revolutionary democratic, anti-imperialist forces of our planet, for social progress and peace. Your addresses show the great increase in the strength of the forces of world socialism and its increased influence. However, they also show the increased severity of the conflict with those forces that reflect the unworthy existence of people in the capitalist world, life under conditions of man's exploitation of man, the world which tries to maintain this and conjures up the threat of nuclear destruction over people.

Your words, dear comrades and friends, confirm that the joining together and efforts of all forces of reason and goodwill for ridding humanity of nuclear weapons are powerfully developing worldwide.

As communists we are firmly convinced that the arousal of the world conscience for peace and for the struggle of the people for social progress will be successful.

Dear comrades, the 11th SED Congress is ending its work.

On behalf of all the delegates and guests I should like to thank and express appreciation to all those comrades, friends, and organizers who with dedication and hard work contributed to the success of the party congress. We offer our thanks to the Berliners, who proved to be worthy hosts.

We are facing a new period of great political activity for the implementation of the decisions reached. The supreme maxim of our action is and remains to do all we can for the good of the people, for human happiness, and for a life in peace. This determines the content and goal of our entire work and, under the leadership of our militant alliance, the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and all workers, our magnificent young people will continue to shape developed socialist society with new deeds thereby creating the fundamental conditions for the transition to communism.

I wish you all the best, dear delegates and guests, much success in your work and your personal life, energy and health for the implementation of the significant resolutions of our 11th party congress.

Long live the SED!

The 11th SED Congress is closed.

W. Berlin SEW Head Speaks

LD211820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), conveyed fraternal militant greetings from the party executive of the SEW and all members and friends. The report presented by Erich Honecker, the interesting debate, and the decisions made were a convincing expression of the creative strength of the GDR people under the proven leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party. They reflected the fighting commitment for the vital and future interests of the citizens of the socialist state and of the great sense of responsibility for the preservation of world peace, the speaker stressed. The great achievements of the first socialist state on German soil revealed the strength which one single working class can develop -- the result of the union of Communists and Social Democrats into the SED 40 years ago.

The successful continuation and further shaping of developed socialism in the GDR daily made it clearer that socialism alone is the social system that serves the well-being of the people.

With its policy, which guaranteed social security and a high level of education, freedom, democracy, and human dignity, the SED offered the best solidarity in the SEW's struggle for a peaceful future for West Berlin. "We West Berlin Communists, who are living, working, and fighting in a capitalist enclave in the middle of the socialist GDR, have the highest esteem for the vitality and power of conviction which emanates from developed socialism in your country and whose impact is increasingly being felt in West Berlin," Horst Schmitt said.

The protection of peace and the prevention of nuclear inferno have priority in this struggle for the entire international workers' movement. The SEW and the SED are waging this struggle side by side in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann.

There is full support for the latest Soviet peace proposals, which have shown mankind a path to a future without fear of destruction and without a nuclear threat. The SEW is doing its utmost to win the masses in West Berlin, too, for active work for the realization of these proposals.

One has the impression that certain West Berlin politicians are deliberately ignoring detente and thus with their behavior placing unnecessary difficulties in the path of the policy of dialogue.

The SEW is unswervingly supporting the development of constructive alternatives to government policy and its implementation. It is a matter of safeguarding peace on earth and in space.

DKP Chairman Makes Speech

LD200241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Herbert Mies, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany (DKP), passed on the cordial militant greetings of all Communists in the FRG. Under the deep impression made by the speech of Erich Honecker, we congratulate you on the very successful and lasting development of your country. We congratulate you on a policy based on the principle of everything for peace, everything for the good of humanity, Herbert Mies said, amid the warm applause of the delegates.

At a time when the insane arms build-up policy of imperialism is confronting mankind with the fateful question of life or death; when the cause of peace and social progress is linked more closely than ever before to the dynamics of economic and political development of the socialist world system; and when the struggle between capitalism and socialism must take place in the form of peaceful competition, it is a matter of historical good fortune that the GDR exists. It is the first socialist state on German soil and one that is in friendly alliance with the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community of states.

This achievement, which is connected with the unity of the working class created 40 years ago, also filled the DKP with pride. It proved the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

The DKP chairman said: We appreciate greatly that the GDR and your party aim all their thoughts and work at enabling those living today and in the coming generations to build their happiness on peace. The insistence on fighting for peace as a response to all the war-mongering provocations, the consistency in following the path of peaceful coexistence, the constructive policy of reason and dialogue in relations with all nonsocialist countries, thus also with the FRG, has made the GDR, as a peaceful state, into an even more effective force for peace. This is being given more and more respect and acknowledgement among the FRG people.

The DKP very much appreciates the fact that the GDR and the SED raised the unity of economic and social policy in the interest of the working class and all workers to the status of the supreme guiding idea in the development of the socialist state. The mastering of scientific-technological progress for the benefit of the working people, full employment, the solution of the housing question as a social problem, education policy, and secure prospects for the young has also led to an unmistakable change in the GDR's image among wide sections of the FRG people.

By virtue of its peace policy, the GDR is an effective and undeniable stabilizing factor for peace.

The FRG Government has to make an active contribution to the banning of all nuclear weapons tests, the utilization of the great opportunity offered by the Soviet Union's proposal for the creation of a world without nuclear weapons before the end of the century, the speaker demanded. The FRG Government has to do its part to ensure that Mikhail Gorbachev's very welcome proposals, put forward at this party congress on the reduction of conventional forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, are taken up.

French CP Leader's Address

LD201346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party (PCF), recalled the stay by Ernst Thaelmann in Paris and his tenacious struggle for peace and against fascism. As he conveyed the fraternal greetings of the French Communists on behalf of the PCF Central Committee, Gremetz pointed to the links uniting both parties forged in what is already a long history of development. Thaelmann had pointed out in Paris that both people had to act above all to live in peace.

"By acting so that war never again emanates from German soil, you are playing an active and esteemed role in the struggle for peace and disarmament," Maxime Gremetz said. The policy of government and party dialogue in the interests of detente met with the people's support. No observer to be taken seriously can deny the important results achieved by the GDR in the economic and social sphere. The speaker praised efforts to unite the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism.

"Our ideal as Communists is of a world without weapons, without wars," Maxime Gremetz said. The broad universal movement for peace, disarmament, and development is a characteristic feature of this period. It has had a positive effect on the opening of new negotiations in Geneva. In view of Reagan's policy of strength and the multiplication of Reagan's aggressions, the will of the people had to be expressed with even greater resolve.

In France, the Communists are actively contributing to the broadest gathering of peace forces. They are working in Europe for a great initiative bringing together all the various forces acting for peace and disarmament. As Georges Marchais and Erich Honecker affirmed, cooperation between France and the GDR is important for both countries, for both people, and for peace and security in Europe. The head of the PCF delegation expressed the resolve to further develop this cooperation with the SED.

PCI Member Addresses Congress

LD200332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Adalberto Minucci, member of the Secretariat and National Directorate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], expressed thanks for the invitation to attend the 11th SED Congress, which will undoubtedly be of crucial importance for the GDR's development and have considerable international impact. The PCI has always taken a positive view of the role played by the GDR and the SED in recent decades and of its initiatives for stability, detente, and peace at this dangerous borderline across Europe. The SED Congress will make a further contribution on these lines. At this of all times, the world needs the prudent and fervent mobilization of all peace forces regardless of their ideology, politics, or religion. He sharply condemned the U.S. Government's warlike acts against Libya.

In the worrying international situation, the irresponsible arrogance of the Reagan administration has undoubtedly dealt a heavy blow to the spirit of Geneva. That is why it is necessary to advance resolutely on the line of negotiations, and to ensure that no new weapons of mass destruction are stationed on earth or in outer space. One can only support the action of Mikhail Gorbachev in presenting from this platform his program to end the arms race and enriching this program with important new proposals.

The PCI is watching with great interest the current SED-SPD dialogue. The agreements they have reached to create a chemical-weapon-free zone are an example to East and West in the quest for common security.

The speaker gave an account of the political line drawn up by the recent PCI congress to provide fresh answers to the great challenges of our time. In conclusion, he positively assessed GDR-Italian relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields. Regarding cooperation between the two parties, he said there is much we can still do together and to do it is our duty.

Nicaraguan Delegate Speaks

LD211024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- "We have listened to the report to the 11th party congress and it has warmed our hearts," said member of the National Directorate of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) Henry Ruiz in his moving greetings address. This report is without a doubt the plan for the future and for peace. It has again been confirmed that the socialist countries are the main allies in the peoples' struggle for their independence and sovereignty. "Our little Nicaragua contributes through its struggle to the preservation of peace," the speaker stressed. "Since 19 July over 13,000 Nicaraguans have lost their lives as victims of the North American aggression. The war has brought our country losses amounting to \$1.3 billion."

The Nicaraguans have affirmed their goodwill and best intentions to reach an agreement through negotiations in which the norms of peaceful coexistence in the Central American region as regards the United States are laid down.

The delegates and guests of the party congress rose from their places when Henry Ruiz offered the forum the greetings marked by Sandinist pride and revolutionary loyalty of the FSLN and its National Directorate. Through their long and stormy applause they affirmed their close solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of Sandino for peace and freedom. Nicaragua supported the Soviet disarmament initiatives, particularly the far-reaching proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in January of this year. The heads of the Nicaraguan delegation stressed the call these proposals contained for the means, that will be freed through the renunciation of the massive production of means of destruction to be used to pay off the foreign debts of the developing countries and for the development of the peoples. It was consistent that the new Soviet proposals put forward from the platform of this party congress received powerful applause and firm support. "Nicaragua confirms its stance and strongly supports these proposals", Henry Ruiz stressed.

The U.S. attack on Libya stemmed from the same mendacious philosophy which granted full legitimacy in El Salvador to the murderers of Archbishop Romero but which wanted to kill or drive into exile FSLN patriots. Nicaragua strongly condemns this adventurism, Henry Ruiz said.

Henry Ruiz expressed cordial thanks to the GDR for its internationalist solidarity. The FSLN shares the congress's pride in the youth of the GDR and in the FDJ. The Nicaraguan people know the internationalist spirit of this youth, of which the Karl Marx Hospital in Managua stands as proof.

GORBACHEV CONFERS WITH ISRAELI RAKAH LEADER

TA231002 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0950 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has conferred with Knesset Member Me'ir Wilner. The 45-minute meeting took place in East Berlin during the GDR Communist Party convention. The RAKAH spokesman announced that the two men discussed the international situation in general and the situation in the Middle East following the U.S. strike against Libya in particular.

HONECKER RECEIVES PDRY PARTY DELEGATION

LD210731 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2255 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee received 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and the members of the delegation Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah (Muhsin), member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Salim Jubran, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Hadhramawt Governorate.

'Ali Salim al-Bayd reported on the most recent developments in the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]. The partners in the talks considered questions on the further development of relations. Taking part in the talk were Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Freimut Seidel, GDR ambassador to the PDRY.

KRENZ MEETS SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

JN231627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin -- Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, regional assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has reviewed with Comrade Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the spheres of relations and cooperation between the two friendly parties and people. Comrade Krenz affirmed the absolute solidarity of the GDR Government and people with the Arab people's struggle in their just battle against imperialism and Zionism in general, and with Syria's principled and steadfast stand against the policy of hegemony which U.S. imperialism attempts to impose on the region. He praised the distinguished militant role played by Syria under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Dr Qaddah conveyed the greetings of our party and its secretary general to the SED leadership and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. He expressed his appreciation for the GDR's solidarity on the Arab cause. Comrade Dr Qaddah explained the firm, principled stand of our party and people on the liberation of their occupied territories and the regaining of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable, national rights. He affirmed that our country under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad will continue the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle and resist capitulationist solutions and separate deals, such as the Camp David accords and the plan for Lebanon.

Comrade Qaddah referred to the need to bolster the joint struggle with the progressive Arab forces and the Socialist bloc states, led by the friendly Soviet Union, to find a just, permanent solution to the Middle East issue in accordance with UN resolutions and supervision and with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO.

Comrade Krenz asked Comrade Dr Qaddah to convey President Honecker's greetings to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO SED CONGRESS DEPART

Honecker Sees off Mengistu

LD230859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0842 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, commenced his journey home on Wednesday. He was bidden a very warm farewell by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Mengistu Haile Mariam had been in the GDR for a friendly working visit at the head of a delegation of the fraternal Ethiopian party and state and had taken part in the 11th SED Congress.

Together with Erich Honecker, Horst Dohls, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; Army General Erich Mielke, minister of state security; and further personages were present at the farewell ceremony.

'Arafat, Others Leave

LD191819 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO delegation, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who took part as a guest in the 11th SED Congress, left for home on Saturday. He was warmly seen off by Werner Eberlien, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

In the course of the day, members and candidates of the SED Central Committee also saw off the delegations of the Labor Party of Great Britain, the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSEO), the Socialist Party of France, and the FLN [National Liberation Front] of Algeria.

Additional Delegations Depart

LD231343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The following delegations commenced their journey home on Tuesday after their participation in the 11th SED Congress:

The delegations of: the Portuguese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Martinique; the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the Communist Party of Bolivia; the Jordan Communist Party; the Communist Party of Vietnam; the Communist Party of Denmark; the Yemen Socialist Party;

the magazine, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; the Bulgarian Communist Party; the National Progressive Unionist Party (Egypt); the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence; the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal; the Communist Party of Greece; the Communist Party of Finland; the Communist Party of Luxembourg; the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; the Communist Party of Chile; the Frelimo Party of Mozambique; the Communist Left Party of Sweden; the Communist Party of Norway; the Communist Workers Party of Sweden; the Walloon Socialist Party (Belgium); the Indian National Congress-Indira; the Italian Socialist Party; the Communist Party of Austria; the Radical Party of Chile; the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of Chile; the Communist Party of Ecuador; the French Communist Party; the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (Grenada); the Communist Party of Great Britain; the Communist Party of Guadeloupe; the Communist Party of Ireland; the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV); the Congolese Labor Party (PCT); the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica; the Communist Party of Lebanon; the United Socialist Party of Mexico; the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru; the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front; the Communist Party of South Africa; the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC); the Party of the Revolution of Tanzania; the Communist Party of Turkey; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the Communist Party of Egypt; the Workers' Party of Jamaica; the Communist Party of Sudan; the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (FMLN); the Korean Workers Party; the Communist Party of Romania.

After taking part in the 11th SED Congress, 64 delegations representing communists and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations of national liberation movements and socialist and social-democratic parties left for home.

They were cordially seen off by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, and other public figures.

More Delegations Leave

LD201343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Following their participation in the 11th SED Congress, on Sunday the following delegations departed for home: The delegations of: the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana; the Labor Party of the Netherlands; the Japan Socialist Party; the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone; the Destour Socialist Party (Tunisia); and the Italian Communist Party.

Further Groups Depart

LD212222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The following commenced the journey home after their participation in the 11th SED Congress: The delegations of: the Spanish Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the MSZMP, and the CPCZ.

REPORTAGE ON PROCEEDINGS OF SEJM 23 APR

LD240124 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- The Sejm (Polish Parliament) met today, with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zgigniew Messner attending. Opening the session, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski underscored the special significance of the current debates. The Sejm attaches great importance to the situation in the Polish countryside, the development of agriculture and food industry and to achieving food self-sufficiency, he said. Next he gave the floor to Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industry Stanislaw Zieba who presented government report on the state of agriculture and the food industry in 1985.

Deputy Franciszek Karp delivered a report by the Commission of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industry on the realization of the law on socio-professional organizations of farmers and the "cooperative law" where it concerns agriculture. Before discussion on the first and second items of the agenda the deputies heard an address by Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control Tadeusz Hupalowski. Deputy Eugeniusz Malinowski who spoke on behalf of the PUPP Parliamentary Floor Group was the first to take the floor in the discussion. He underlined that 1985 was yet another period of stabilization in the market supply of foodstuffs. Creating solid foundations for the production of food must, however, remain in the focus of our activities. There are not too many simple production and organizational reserves remaining in agriculture, he said. Speaking on behalf of the PUPP parliamentary floor group, Deputy Malinowski came out in favor of adopting the government report on the state of agriculture and the food industry in 1985 and supporting the Sejm bill on the issues discussed.

Speaking on behalf of the United Peasants' Party ZSL, Deputy Kazimierz Olesiak stressed that 1985 closed a three-year period of reconstruction and stabilization of the whole national economy. Agriculture has thus fully met the tasks contained in the programme of developing agriculture and the food industry. Deputy Olesiak, speaking in the name of the United Peasants' Party ZSL Parliamentary Floor Group, called on society as a whole, on all those who will implement the Sejm's recommendations, to carry out this task with even greater dedication and responsibility.

Following a recess the debates were presided over by Deputy Sejm Speaker Jadwiga Biedrzycka. Deputy Lucjan Stepień, speaking on behalf of the Democratic Party Sejm Floor Group, said that the positive performance in agriculture, achieved in the 1983-85 period, should not blur the existing difficulties. The planned share of agriculture and the food industry in the overall volume of investment outlays was not achieved. The growth rate of these outlays was much lower than in the whole economy. There exist significant production-service reserves which could largely contribute to the development of agriculture and food production in Poland. Such reserves lie, among other things, in the enhanced role of small businesses in the sphere of services and transport of goods for agriculture. The Democratic Party Sejm Floor Group came out in favor of adopting the government report on the state of agriculture and the food industry in 1985.

Deputy Wiesław Gwizda, no party affiliation, a member of the Polish Catholic-Social Union, said: "The decree by the minister of transport limiting the freedom of movement by trucks has stirred commotion of late. It limits the transport of fresh farm products, among them fresh vegetables, to big agglomerations, thus making their prices rise. A re-interpretation of the said decree seems advisable because fiscal interest cannot collide with national interest."

Deputy Mieczyslaw Stachura, no party affiliation, member of the Pax Catholic Association, said that Pax Sejm Group approved the draft law which in an impartial way shows the achievements of Polish agriculture and at the same time does not conceal the real threats in its strategic development.

After another recess, the debates were chaired by Deputy Speaker Marek Wieczorek. Deputy Jan Nawloka, no party affiliation, member of the Christian Social Association CHSS, stated that the attitude towards issues linked with agriculture and the countryside had radically changed after the joint PUWP CC and UPP CC Plenum. Deputies of the CHSS Sejm group have favourably evaluated the government's activities in the past three years.

Deputy Ryszard Bender, no party affiliation, said that since 1981 some of the farmers have been pinning their hopes on the so-called church agricultural fund whose materialization is still a matter of the future. The deputy also referred to a question not related to the debate. He raised the problem of non-criminal prisoners and pointed to the need for separate regulations covering the way of their serving prison terms.

After discussion the Sejm adopted a resolution on the implementation of the government programme of development of agriculture and food industry in 1985 and on the implementation of the law on socio-occupational organizations of farmers and the law on cooperatives.

After another recess the debates were chaired by Roman Malinowski. Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, PUWP, presented a report by a number of Sejm committees on the works on a government draft law on companies with foreign capital. With four votes against and two abstentions the Sejm adopted the law, with amendments introduced by the government and the committees concerned.

Under another item on the agenda Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Zbigniew Pudysz presented a government draft law on certificates of personal status. He said the proposed regulations took account of changes which occurred in this field over the past thirty years. They should rationalize the registration of the personal status, thus improving the service for citizens. The regulations have been supplemented with proposals for slight but necessary changes in the family and guardianship code. The Sejm directed the draft law to appropriate committees.

Next, Deputy Ryszard Tomczewski, Democratic Party, presented a government draft law on amending the June 9, 1972 law on the performance and organization of handicraft. The new law provides for appropriate functioning of the social and housing funds and for social welfare for craftsmen, just as is the case in the state-owned sector, with account being taken of the requirements of the state's welfare policy, and of the legal and economic specificity of handicraft.

The law provides for the participation of trade unions in preliminary works dealing with the formation of the social and housing funds and with the principles of granting benefits and support in this respect. With five abstentions, the Sejm voted for the new law.

Next, Deputy Edward Kowalczyk presented a report of the Sejm Science and Technological Progress Committee and the Sejm Planning, Budget and Finance Committee on a draft law on the central annual fund for development of science and technology in 1986.

With two votes against and one abstention, the Sejm adopted the said draft, with amendments proposed by the two committees. The voting wound up the meeting of the Sejm.

Resolution on Agriculture, Food

LD240133 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Sejm Resolution," (Summary) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- The Sejm takes note of the government report on the state of the Polish agriculture and food economy and finds further progress in the implementation of the basic assumptions of the government programme of development of both these spheres. The positive trends in food economy as noted in 1985 are not yet lasting. No special reserves have been accumulated for the event of a poor year in agriculture, and there exist many dangers which can harm the strengthening of those positive developments. The biggest such threat is incomplete implementation of the tasks in investment projects and supplies of basic means of production for the agriculture.

To facilitate better conditions for further consistent implementation of the food programme for the years 1986-90 and especially to reduce the threats observed, the Sejm recommends in its resolution for the government to:

- Consistently implement the decisions prompted by the resolution of the joint, 11th Plenum of the Central Committees of the PUPP and the United Peasants' Party and the programme of development of agriculture and food economy until the year 1990.
- Ensure at least an equal rate of growth of investment outlays in the agriculture and food economy as compared with their growth in the sphere of material production in the rest of the economy.
- Step up efforts aimed at increasing the influx of the basic means of production for the agriculture.
- Further modify the economic and financial structure of those branches of the food-processing industry and the manufacture of the basic means of agricultural production, where profitability is low and demand for development budgets high.
- Develop and set in action an appropriate system of promotion of food and agricultural products exports.
- Make an in-depth analysis of the costs of agricultural production and the population's living costs, and further improve the system regulating the prices of agricultural products, means of production and food.

The Sejm recognizes that these issues should be reflected in the draft socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90.

Zieba Address

LD240141 Warsaw PAP in English 1228 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Minister Zieba of Food Economy" (Summary) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 23: Poland's agriculture and food economy fulfilled favourably the tasks assigned it within the three-year plan, and aimed at the restoration of Poland's economic stability. Over the past three years, positive tendencies were shaped and consolidated in Poland's agriculture. The average yearly rate of growth of the global agricultural output surpassed the figure of 3 percent.

The analysis of possibilities for a further increase in food production indicated it could be reached mainly through the intensification of outlays, including the supply of industrial means of production.

The global agricultural production surpassed by 2.1 percent the tasks set by the 1985 national socio-economic plan, calculated in constant prices from 1982, with 3.4 and 0.8 percent increases noted in plant and animal production, respectively. The second highest grain crops ever reached in the history of our agriculture were attained, as well as record crops of oil plants, and very good output of legumes, the latter being of paramount importance to the national protein balance. Sugar beet crops were slightly poorer because its growing area was reduced and means of production insufficient. The lack of progress in potato crops is worrying, therefore, this year we shall start long-range activities aimed at intensifying its production. Some decrease was noted in cattle population and was accompanied by a slight decline in milk production. Only state-owned farms managed to compensate for the decrease in the cattle population with higher productivity and higher total milk production. The milk procurement plan was fully fulfilled.

The decisions taken by the government this year are aimed at increasing the profitability of cattle raising, checking the drop in cattle population and increasing milk production. The favourable upward trends in pig breeding and poultry and egg production consolidated in 1985. The targets of inland fish farming were also exceeded. The nearly 10 percent increase in livestock production in 1985, and this year's growing supply of meat and other agricultural produce made it possible to increase the market supplies of practically all foodstuffs produced by agriculture and the food industry. Food rationing was reduced to meat and chocolate products only. The supply of animal products to the market visibly increased. The supply of and demand for all the remaining foodstuffs were balanced. In 1985, just like in the two previous years, some improvement was noted in the supply of means of production to agriculture.

The implementation of government's development programmes for industries which supply agriculture with its products calls for huge outlays. Work is currently carried out on determining the position of agriculture and food economy in the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990. The increase of procurement prices of agricultural produce introduced in 1985, and the new regulations introduced into the system of crediting agriculture had an economically stabilizing effect on the Polish countryside. However, the unplanned, excessive increase of incomes which simultaneously took place outside agriculture made it difficult to reach the planned ratio between the incomes of agricultural and non-agricultural population.

The government will review the entire economic situation of the Polish countryside by June, and, on the basis of an analysis of costs in agriculture, it will take necessary economic decisions to ensure profitability in all the fields of agricultural production. The good results achieved in agriculture over the past three years were accompanied by a growth in the production of food processing industries, but with considerable tension at times. In the years 1983-1985, the 7-10 percent increase in production capacities of the food processing industries was achieved only in the baking and dairy industries.

The gap between material resources and the food processing industry's capacities is getting wider. Only a 2.3 percent increase was noted in last year's outlays on investment projects in the food industry as compared with 1984. The investment targets determined by the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 were fully met.

One of the preconditions to reach food self-sufficiency is to balance the foreign trade turnover with agricultural produce and foodstuffs. In this respect, agriculture and the food industry are far ahead of the provisions of the "Programme To Develop Agriculture and the Food Industry Till 1990."

The increase in food exports and the necessary imports of raw materials consolidate the development trends in agriculture, stimulate the scientific and technological progress and help modernize those industries which back the food industry.

Holds Press Conference

LD240158 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- A conference for Polish and foreign journalists to review issues of agriculture and food economy was held during the break in the Sejm plenary debates.

One of the foreign journalists was interested in the course of talks on the Rockefeller Foundation for agriculture and the church-sponsored agricultural foundation. Referring to the above question, Minister Stanislaw Zeiba said talks with the Rockefeller Foundation were under way and concerned several programmes whose implementation in Poland would be beneficial to both sides. We have already made decisions conforming to a preliminary draft statute of the foundation, but the draft will be important when we reach agreement on the substantial scope of the programme, and four such programmes are in the works.

As regards the church foundation, talks are under way between representatives of the government and episcopate. We continue to learn, which I want to stress with regret, about some restrictive terms of granting means for this purpose. Recently, the EEC blocked further amounts of dollars for a possible assistance for the Polish agriculture, Zeiba said.

Therefore, there is a basic dilemma we also discussed also a year ago, that is the issue of money, and of the scope and size of the fund. After all we, and certainly the church too, want to develop the line of a definite programme that would be of practical significance to the Polish agriculture rather than constitute a pretext for propaganda exercise.

Control Chairman Speaks

LD240149 Warsaw Pap in English 1650 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Sejm Address by Hupalowski," (Abridged) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- Research conducted by the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK) confirms that 1985 was yet another year of ever higher growth rate in overcoming economic difficulties. Like in the past two years the food industry contributed significantly to shaping the general market equilibrium, [NIK Chairman] Tadeusz Hupalowski said.

The government report in an objective manner brings to light the situation of the food-processing complex, stated NIK's chairman and pointed to existing barriers and threats, the overcoming of which will decide about the realization of tasks concerning the achievement of Poland's food self-sufficiency till 1990. He named the following as factors hampering progress in agriculture: Investment outlays earmarked for the food industry complex did not reach the planned 30 percent portion of all outlays for the national economy. In the face of the immensity of justified investment needs in various sectors of the economy, one probably has to accept that it is important, however, that the growth rate of outlays for the food industry in the future never be smaller than in other sectors of material production, he said.

The control of the realization of the government Presidium's decisions on the reconstruction and modernization of the fertilizers and plant protection chemicals industries showed that meeting targeted tasks was seriously delayed. The envisaged effects of improving the supply of agriculture with chemical production means are moving away to further years.

As a result of decisions made by the government and ever more efficient performance of industry, the supplies of many farm machines and equipment went up. In spite of the fact that certain progress was achieved in the production of spare parts, some 900 items were still missing in 1985. The tasks of land melioration in the past 3 years were met only in 74 percent. The production potential of land melioration enterprises is insufficient. The quantity and quality of production services for agriculture is not satisfying. The controls showed that in agriculture itself there were many shortcomings which arose from reasons dependent on human activities which are difficult to justify. For instance, Poland, which ranks second in the world in potato growing land, recently moved back to the 20th place in its production. Not following the principles of correct technique of field-crop production is to blame for this. In the production of grain, despite unquestionable progress, there are still unused possibilities. NIK's inspection showed that in the scale of the whole country a further increase of wheat and barley growing area by about 12 percent was realistic.

We face nearly five years of the realization of the programme of developing agriculture and the food industry. In order to complete it we need consistency, systematic work, discipline, new ideas, brains and heart, said Hulapowski.

Agriculture Committee Report

LD240153 Warsaw PAP in English 1545 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23: Following are the main points of a report presented by the Sejm Agriculture and Food Industry Committee and delivered by Deputy Franciszek Karp:

-- A number of favourable results was recorded in agriculture.

-- Farming exceeded the targets of the national socio-economic plan in total farm production and in grain, fat stock and milk procurement. Good results were scored in the food processing industry. A significant progress was made in the balance of food turnovers with abroad.

-- Not all was favourable, however, especially in the supply of production means. The share of investment outlays for the food industry was lower than planned, the level of mineral fertilization fell down, and the demand for plant protection chemicals was not met, neither were land improvement tasks fulfilled.

Both favourable trends and adverse phenomena in the food industry point to the fact that the progress reached so far is not of a lasting character yet, and Poland lacks reserves in case of poor crops.

The examined law on farmers' socio-occupational organizations met with social approval. It consolidates socio-legal foundations of the socialist democracy, and, therefore, there is no need to amend it.

WESTERN MEDIA; DISSIDENTS URGE MAY DAY MARCHES

LD232324 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] For several years now it has been the case that the closer the May Day holiday gets, the more frequently the Western mass media try to tell Polish workers how they ought to spend that day. The same thing is happening this year. They are telling us: First of all, go to mass; then organize your own processions and support those who are fighting for democracy in Afghanistan -- those same people who, several days ago, put a bomb in an Afghan school, causing the death of several children. In supporting them, you give support, they say to the mainstay of democracy -- the United States, which let us add, killed some of the Libyan people a few days ago with its precision bombings. Western agencies stress, however, that Mr Walesa requests workers to express such feelings with dignity; that Mr Bujak says to do so patriotically; and that others ask for spontaneous actions. Despite the fact that each of those mentioned made a separate appeal, the Western media treat them alike; so do we.

SZALAJDA, TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVE IN AUSTRIA

LD222323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] A Polish trade mission led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda arrived in Linz today at the invitation of the Austrian Government. During its 4-day stay, the delegation will hold talks with government members and the managements of many industrial enterprises. The aim of the talks is the further expansion of bilateral economic relations.

On arriving in Linz, the industrial center of Austria, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda told a PAP correspondent that the delegation intends to explore the possibilities of expanding and enriching mutual economic relations. The Polish delegation has already had talks with the managements of Voest Alpine and Chemie-Linz today.

Talks Continue

LD240444 Warsaw PAP in English 1921 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, April 23 -- On the second day of its stay in Austria, the Polish economic delegation headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda continued talks with the managements of Austrian firms.

Deputy Premier Szalajda met with the management of the largest Austrian concern in the automobile industry, Steyr-Daimler-Puch in Steyr. During the meeting, an agreement envisaging the further development of cooperation, especially in the production of various kinds of goods-transporting automobiles, was signed. The signatories from the Polish side were: Polmot and the "Jelcz" truck plant and from the Austrian side the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Company.

In Linz the Polish delegation acquainted itself with the activities of the Plasser und Theurer firm, one of the biggest firms in Europe producing railway machines earmarked almost entirely for exports. Poland is one of the noted contractors of these machines. Co-production ties have also been started with the repair plant of railway rolling stock "Stargard" which envisages taking over the production of some elements of machines from the Austrian partner.

Talks were also held with Voest-Alpine and Chemie Linz. The main topic of the meeting at Voest-Alpine was the participation of that concern in modernizing the Polish industry and increasing its export capacity.

The issue of cooperation on third markets was also tackled. At the end of the meeting the Polimex-Cekop Foreign Trade Enterprise signed a contract with Voest-Alpine, envisaging the participation of the Polish side in the construction of a section of a steel mill in the Soviet Union.

BEDNARSKI INTERVIEWED ON PARTY PROGRAM

LD222251 Warsaw PAP in English 1025 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22: The PUWP CC Ideological Department's bulletin "ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY" (Issues and Materials) of April 19, carries an interview with PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski headlined "The Course and Outcome of a Discussion on Party Programme." Following are the highlights of the interview:

The course of basic party organizations' meetings proves that the draft programme enjoys widespread interest. Also, the UPP and DP members, as well as members of youth organizations, trade unions, the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth PRON, and social organizations carry out discussions within their circles. The discussion is dominated by the acceptance of main directions and goals of the programme. At the same time, however, a number of critical remarks and suggestions are made. The majority of motions deal with economic tasks, namely, to speed up overcoming difficulties and initiate a balanced progress. Among social goals, the solving of the housing problem, better market supply, checking inflation, fulfilling the most urgent needs of education and culture, as well as health and environmental protection come to the fore.

A number of those engaged in the discussion suggested that, along with mapping out right goals, the ways and means of implementing them should be stated in a more precise manner. The essence of the socio-economic strategy contained in the draft programme is to improve society's standard of living. The draft programme does not promise anything. All depends on the efficiency of our actions. The party is the driving force of progress in all fields. Placing a strong stress on the inseparability of changes in economy, policy, and social consciousness, the draft programme defines the main characteristics, permanent values of socialist ideal of education.

BRIEFS

USSR SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT -- An important contract, valued at several hundred million rubles, was signed this afternoon in the Soviet capital. It involves the building and selling to the Soviet Union of five large factory ships. These will be modern units, equipped with modern appliances. The factory ship, or in other words the base ship, is a whole complex made up of two factories for canned fish, a factory for [word indistinct] a fish freezer and a factory for fish meal, serviced by a crew of almost 500 people. The base ships have also a good social backup facilities: They have their own hospital, an operating theater, a dentist's surgery and an x-ray room, a cinema, and a sports hall. Thus such units can provide services for a whole flotilla of fishing vessels, as far as repairs, supplies, medical care, and social needs are concerned. On the Polish side the contract was signed by the Centromor Director Wladyslaw Kugacki, and the managing director of Gdansk Shipyard, Ryszard Goluch, on the Soviet side, the general manager of Sudoimport, Oleg Kropotov. [text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU240848 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The proceedings of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] began 1 hour ago in Bucharest's Palace of the Republic. With enthusiastic cheers and chants, the delegates and guests greeted the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the Congress Hall. The anthem of the SR of Romania was played.

Comrade Lina Ciobanu, GURTU chairman, opened the congress proceedings and greeted the presence of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, founder of modern Romania and outstanding figure of our times and expressed words of appreciation and esteem for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, eminent scientist and great political militant. The presence of the other comrades of the party-state leadership was also greeted.

The working bodies of the congress were elected and the following agenda endorsed:

- 1 -- Report of the Central Council on the activity carried out since the previous congress and tasks devolving on trade unions to fulfill the historic decisions of the 13th RCP congress.
- 2 -- Report of the GURTU Auditing Commission.
- 3 -- The election of the GURTU Central Council and Central Auditing Commission.
- 4 -- Endorsement of the GURTU congress resolution.
- 5 -- Endorsement of an appeal to the working people and trade union centrals in European countries, the United States, Canada, and on other continents to intensify the struggle for disarmament, cooperation and peace.

Greeted again with cheers and ovations, the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, then took the floor from the high rostrum of the GURTU congress.

At this time, the delegates and guests to the congress are listening with keen interest to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CABLES GDR ON SED CONGRESS

AU191355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1245 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent a telegram of congratulations to the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] on the 40th anniversary of that party's foundation which reads:

On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we address the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communists, all the working people of the German Democratic Republic a revolutionary salute and the warmest congratulations.

A continuator of the glorious fighting traditions of the German working class, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has asserted itself since its foundation as the exponent of the vital interests of the working people in the vast work of building the new, socialist system on the soil of the first German state of workers and peasants. The Communists, the entire Romanian people appreciate highly the outstanding achievements of the working people of the German Democratic Republic, led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in developing the economy, science and technology, culture and education, in continually raising their material and spiritual welfare. Voicing our full satisfaction for the fruitful relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the GDR, we firmly believe that they will further develop, in the spirit of the understanding covenanted during the meetings between our two party and state leaders, for the benefit and in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

We take this opportunity to address you, the Communists, all the working people of the German Democratic Republic warm wishes of full success in implementing the resolutions of the eleventh party congress, of further and ever greater achievements in building the socialist developed society in your homeland, in the fight for peace and cooperation among peoples.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES UNIVERSITY SYMPOSIUM

AU231859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- As part of the events devoted to the approaching celebration of 65 years since the RCP foundation, on April 23 the Bucharest University hosted the student's symposium "The Contribution Made by the University Youth, by the Communist Students' Associations to Promoting the Noble Ideals of the Nicolae Ceausescu Era, to Cultivating the Glorious Traditions of Struggle for the Working Class, of the Communists".

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] participated the symposium and took the floor.

Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction, and Academician Radu Voinea, president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made addresses.

JOINT UNIDO CENTER SESSION HELD 22 - 23 APRIL

AU232027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the twelfth session of the Joint Committee of the joint UNIDO Romanian Centre took place in Bucharest on April 22 and 23.

The committee surveyed the activity carried out by the Bucharest Centre in 1985 and set the working programme for 1986 and 1987. Reference was made to the good result scored last year materialized, among other things, in personnel training courses organized in Romania and in Romania's participation with technology, equipment and specialists in the implementation of development programmes in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. A joint forum, set up by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Romania, the centre aims at promoting cooperation among developing countries in the chemical, machine building and other industries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH JNA LCY PROCEEDINGS

21 Apr Conference

LD230346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0807 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) began in the Hall of the JNA Club at Topcider in Belgrade today, to the sounds of the Internationale. The conference, in whose work 300 delegates are taking part, was opened by Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the JNA, and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He welcomed the guests, who include Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency.

A minute's silence was observed as a mark of respect for those members of the JNA LCY organisation who passed away between the seventh and eighth conferences. After which the working presidium was elected. Then the conference agenda, which is to run for 2 days, was ratified. The delegates elected the conference working bodies and adopted the operating procedure. A proposal for the JNA LCY Committee to number 61 members, the Commission for Statutory Questions to number 17, and the Supervisors Commission to number 9 members, was adopted.

The introductory report was delivered by Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the JNA.

Greeting the participants in the conference on behalf of the Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that in the overall all-people's defense and social self-protection system during the past 4 years, the Army made a significant contribution to our country's overall internal development, consistently following the LCY's policy.

According to Markovic, the characteristic of the situation in the Army is the high level of its unity, its moral strength, and involvement in the orientations inspired by Tito's work regardless of the fact that the general situation in our society and in the LCY without a doubt was reflected in its work too. This was contributed to, he claimed, first and foremost by the subjective forces of the Army factor: work of the organizations of the LC, of the commands, of the organizations of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth, and other forms of ideopolitical and education work.

Referring to the previous period, Markovic said that it was characterized by exceptionally complex, contradictory, and difficult conditions in which the LC was trying to resolve many essential questions tied up with further development on socialist self-management foundations. As a special characteristic, he mentioned the all-party discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee with which, according to him, the LC came into a substantially new situation, although all the potentials that had been mooted and the revolutionary possibilities of the membership and the LC as a whole were not used fully or in the best possible way. According to him, the most significant achievement of that discussion was a genuine process of democratization of relations in both the LC and our society.

The discussion, Markovic said, led to the creation of a new situation within the LC. It helped us to increase the membership's active involvement, to enhance the sense of discipline and responsibility in regard to one's own tasks; to increase the rank-and-file preparedness for and raising the level of maturity in regard to the problems and their solutions in one's own environment and in society as a whole.

At the same time, by expressing their great dissatisfaction at the sluggishness and inconsistency in surmounting unsatisfactory situations, our members have resolutely called for the great efficiency and heightened responsibility of all the factors in society and in the LC, for unity within the LC and its leadership in particular, and for the consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism.

Stressing that we continue to work under exceptionally hard economic and political circumstances, Markovic warned that various antisocialist and hostile forces, above all nationalists of all hues, were taking advantage of our situation to achieve their goal of totally destabilizing our society. The situation in Kosovo, he stressed, continues to be very serious and difficult despite certain results and efforts invested by progressive and socialist forces. Disrupted intranational relations in the province have proved difficult to restore. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress continues. This has caused grave concern among all working people and citizens in the country. The enemy has intensified its activity not only in Kosovo and is using various institutions in its attempt to legalize its activity and to secure a role for itself in our society.

Markovic stressed that the aggravated international economic, military, and political situation characterized by the struggle by the great powers and blocs to gain influence and predominance, especially in regard to the nonaligned countries, and by the application of the policy of force in international relations, accompanied by an unceasing arms race, etc, suited the internal enemy's activity. The number of acute and political focal points of war and crisis is growing continually. The latest U.S. aggression on Libya is a confirmation of this policy. We vehemently denounced this aggressive act as indeed we have done all other aggressive activities in the world so far. Having stressed that our international position, for well-known reasons, goes on being strong and stable Markovic said, however, that the threat to Yugoslavia's security cannot be underrated. This is why, as he said, our all-people's defense and social security policy must be unceasingly strengthened and implemented in practice, the JNA must be constantly strengthened and reinforced, and our Armed Forces modernized. In this context results in our overall development, especially material development, and in the consolidation of political stability are very important.

Markovic went on to plead for the answers to be devised for many outstanding questions, and he indicated "obvious manifestations of bureaucratization of social relations" as one of the essential causes for the present situation.

Having pointed out the dichotomy between a justified and sharply critical attitude toward the present social situation and our shortcomings, and the recollection of the very specific positive results and successes we have been attaining, especially during the preceeding period and up to the present date, Markovic stressed: During the past few years a social atmosphere started to emerge of a carpingly critical and negative assessment of the entire [words indistinct] our incorrect orientations.

Having [words indistinct] very thoroughly the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, the platform, the resolutions, and the report about LCY activity have given clear assessments of our situation and pointed out the most urgent tasks regarding our society's development.

In conclusion, Markovic stressed in particular that Army members honorably and successfully fulfilled and go on fulfilling their function in the defense and protection of Yugoslavia as their basic function, and that they always understood the struggle for the unity and equality of Yugoslavia to be their moral and social commitment and the basis of their strength.

Markovic also stressed that by fulfilling in practice Tito's idea about their role the Army, hand in hand with its activity, is confirming its Yugoslav national character, which even today is its most essential characteristic and the deepest source of moral strength, internal unity, and a powerful barrier against many social shortcomings, especially nationalism.

After the introductory report, the delegates approved the report on the Verification Commission.

Yugoslav society is experiencing difficulties which are being used as a pretext by hostile forces for increasing frequent attacks on the basis of our system, stressed Anton Lukezic, the first participant in the discussion. We most resolutely must oppose these attacks that are directed against the JNA by developing ideopolitical unity and by strengthening the combat capability of our Army, he stressed.

Lukezic stressed that social problems did not have an essential influence on the fulfillment of the commitments and tasks of JNA units. They were overcome through intensified efforts by officers and commands; but this does not mean that there is no scope for better work because a section of the officer cadre is not yet capable of making decisions quickly and for team work and are poorly acquainted with computer technology, which is slowing down the automation of some command functions. For this reason, more work has to be done to coordinate professional, and technological culture and general and specialized knowledge, and to develop self-education, education running parallel with one's job, and the so on.

Speaking of the need to intensify political work to build up the ideopolitical awareness of JNA members, Miroslav Bakrac pointed out that the Army was not immune from dynamic ideological developments in our society. We are under the pressure of many and contradictory messages with which most JNA members manage to cope well, but to which some do succumb, he said. They are confused over the fact that we have allowed the forces whose sole aim is to attack our system to exist at all. They want to know why the system is not defended in a more vigorous manner and call for resolute action against the proponents of such an attitude. Instead of being on the defensive in relation to these unacceptable ideological influences, it is necessary for us to act with greater vigor because inactivity makes possible the activity of enemy forces.

Our assessment is that in no case was the Army a fertile ground for the emergence of nationalism, that is to say that nationalism manifested in the Army was inherited from our social environment further afield, Bakrac went on to say. Several soldiers who acted from nationalistic positions did so because they were not aware that, to give an example, to sing specific songs is an enemy act. For this reason, it is indispensable that by boosting ideological awareness we should fight nationalism without compromise and equip ourselves for preventive action in this area. In addition, we must spread knowledge about the basic values of our system and socialist self-management by raising the educational level in the Army, because there seem to be a number of soldiers who have shown a disturbing lack of knowledge about the subject.

Within the officers ranks there never were any ideological dilemmas or doubts regarding the strategic directions of our revolution, said Milan Daljevic. There are not any even in these conflicting times, when from various quarters an attempt aggressively is made to impose upon us different concepts of social development as a replacement for the path we have chosen. For us, self-management, equality of our nations and nationalities, their brotherhood and unity, and the policy of nonalignment are a road for which there is no alternative.

Of course, Army officers, like other communists and citizens, must possess a critical attitude toward our reality. In this context, the essential thing is that any critical remarks by Army members should be constructive and without carping criticism; that they should indicate in a creative way the paths along which shortcomings can be resolved in keeping with the basic orientations and policy of the LCY.

However, even in this constructive critical attitude toward what is happening in our society, individual people allegedly recognize the Army as imposing itself as a sort of main arbiter and force which, according to the system of the so-called strong-arm policy, should, as they say, introduce order and discipline in the country. On the other hand, there are people, Daljevic recalled, who believe that the Army has nothing to look for outside the confines of the barracks and military drill. Both the former and latter theory should be rejected in a most decisive fashion. The Army has never been nor will it ever be above or outside our society, but it will continually develop as an integral part of the political system of socialist self-management. Army officers are at the same time both communists and sociopolitical workers. They have the right and the commitment to take an active part in our society's development, on a self-management basis.

Officers and other Army members are today bothered most, apart from inconsistency and irresponsibility in the implementation of the long-term program of stabilization, by manifestations and tendencies which weaken the internal cohesion and unity of Yugoslavia. We resolutely insist that an end be put to all divisions and to the fairly widespread practice of encapsulation into one's own locality. I think, Daljevic stressed, that certain normative changes are required in our political system which will make it possible for associated labor to have a greater influence at all levels and allow the constitutional concept of the federation based on the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, principles, self-management, and equality of everyone living within the borders of our common home, Yugoslavia, to be implemented consistently.

Speaking of nationalism, Daljevic stressed that it has to be suppressed by all available means but in a completely organized way. In this context, it is exceptionally important to provide and respect standard criteria in assessing what is nationalistic and in applying measures against such manifestations throughout Yugoslavia. In the Army, we must be vigorous and rigorous in the future in the struggle against any type of nationalism, regardless of the kind of mantle under which it appears. Each one of our units must be crystal clear in this respect, while every officer, apart from his national membership, must have a general Yugoslav orientation and must be a genuine supporter of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, said Milan Daljevic.

We must answer the question: Why is there a decline in the candidate response to general Army secondary schools? Why is the military profession insufficiently attractive to young people, pondered Bozana Ercegovac.

Presenting her experience as a teacher, she remarked that an adequate number of candidates is registering for the competition for the admission into the general Army secondary schools, but that a great number has to be rejected during the selection process. As far as the schooling itself is concerned, it is noticeable that generations with a lower educational profile are increasingly entering the schools. It is more difficult to work with them, and there is also the problem with student drop-out during the course and with the declining interest in these schools among the teaching cadres.

Janez Japelj, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers, greeted the participants in the eighth conference and briefed them on the current actions of the Federation of Reserve officers. This organization attaches special attention to ideological and political education and general military training of its membership in order to enable the organization to incorporate itself successfully in all peace-time and war-time actions, stressed Japelj. There are about 700,000 members now in the Federation of whom 300,000 are communists, and they are the lynchpin of the organization. Three-quarters of the members are postwar officers and over one-third are young people.

Speaking on behalf of the organization of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth in the JNA, Milutin Stepanovic advocated "more struggle and understanding for the individual."

He criticized manifestations "of the establishment" of obedient officers instead of developing the people who criticize and create and who hit the problems "in the bull's eye." It also has been noticed that some young officers, instead of being as close as possible to the men, in fact do the opposite and go in for a big "distance" from them -- rigidly, according to the rules -- "three to five steps"!

During the preceding 4-year period, significant results were attained in all areas of scientific and research work in the Army, stressed August Vrtar. Taking part in formulating scientific policy and strategy, in the elaboration of the draft resolution of the 13th Congress of the LCY on science, and in the preparation of the strategy of Yugoslavia's technological development and other projects, Army members tried to ensure that science became a genuine production force of our society. During this period, many research projects were undertaken in the Army, many meetings of scholars were held, and the organization of scientific and research work was improved whereby a fresh impulse was given to the consolidation of the JNA combat readiness.

In the period ahead of us, science must provide answers to a few other outstanding questions, Vrtar went on to say. He stressed for instance, that science was expected to say how to withstand the first enemy attack, how to coordinate the efforts of all-people's defense and social self-protection factors in the eventuality of a war; how to modernize and automate the command system, and the like.

In addition, research has to be carried out into the impact the social development contradictions may have on the defense of our country's capabilities and step up the number and the quality of scientific researchers in the Army.

Metodija Stefanovski, an assistant federal secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, spoke of the characteristics of ideopolitical work during the past period and about its impact on the awareness of the people and on the overall moral-political situation in the Armed Forces.

We managed in all the situations to maintain a stable moral-political situation and unity among JNA members along the program orientations and LCY policy. Contradictions in the development of our society and serious difficulties in the functioning of the political-economic system failed to shake the belief of JNA members in our system, in the LCY, and in the all-people's defense and the social self-protection concept, stressed Stefanovski.

Communists and all members of the permanent Army setup (i.e. regular Armed Forces' officers and NCO's) are incorporated in virtually all social developments and political actions, and by virtue of their immediate activities contribute to the country's development and to the consistent implementation of LCY objectives. However, the permanence and the growth of problems in our society intensifies their concern for the situation in the country and a critical mood that was particularly manifested in the discussions in connection with the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, and in connection with the documents for the 13th congress. Most critical observations were well-meaning and channeled into the quest for solutions to overcome the difficulties. It must be said, however, that Army members are increasingly dissatisfied because of the slowness and inefficiency of the social and state organs in solving accumulated problems, and especially in foiling enemy and other forces, which in various ways unscrupulously attack our political and economic system. Thereby, a false picture is created about the system and confidence in the organs of authority lost.

The role of the Army and the present time, said Stefanovski, require that with our ideopolitical work, we should ensure that all members of our Armed Forces, and especially the communists, and all officers, should be faithful interpreters of program orientations and of the LCY policy and consistent fighters for their implementation. This implies their ability in every circumstance clearly to recognize and establish the difference between what is constructive along the lines of the LCY policy and orientation, and what is antisocialist; what is operating along the line of carping criticism; what encourages doubts about the strength of our system and of the LCY, doubts about our own strength and ability; and what is designed to create confusion and a feeling of powerlessness and defeatism.

Ideopolitical work in the JNA should provide answers to all the questions and dilemmas with which the LC is concerned, and also the answers to the questions stemming from the specific nature of our military organization. The communists are no longer satisfied with generic explanations and explanations in principle, with theory, or with the interpretation of the legal basis of our sociopolitical system. What is required is clear explanations and explanations based on facts about our reality, about practical achievements in our social development, about Army development and the development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system. With increasing frequency, communists are asking for answers to many outstanding questions such as inflation, prices, productivity decline, the slow rate of negotiations, and the answers to the questions for which a clearly expressed common Yugoslav interest exists. The complexity of these and other questions places exceptionally strong demands on those who are responsible for the ideopolitical and educational work in the army.

For this reason, party-political activity must be more offensive, purposeful, and meaningful in order more efficiently to oppose any attempt to undermine our unity, morale, and the combat capability of our Armed Forces, stressed Metodija Stefanovski.

Speaking of the work of the General Staff of the JNA, Zorko Canadi [Yugoslav People's Army chief of the General Staff] stressed that during the past 4 years, the General Staff had successfully carried out all the important tasks, and in so doing contributed to the strengthening of the combat-capability and of the moral-political situation in the commands, headquarters, and the units.

What we have done so far, said Canadi, represents a sound basis for further work on major operational and strategic questions. This is required by the time ahead of us and by the very complex military-political situation in the world.

In training and in building up the combat capacity of the commands, headquarters, and of the units, as well as in the choice of the substance of the training, we proceeded from the fact that in the eventuality of a war we can successfully resist the aggressor only if we are well organized; if men and units have received top level training; and with the force of all our society. This is why one of the basic tasks of the educational work in our Armed Forces is to develop further and to reinforce the conviction in the possibility of our country's successful defense against any aggressor.

There is no room here for self-satisfaction and the idea that nothing else need be done here, especially since there still are individuals who are over-emphasizing the technical factor in the conduct of the arms struggle, stressed Canadi.

About 90 percent of the weapons and military equipment systems manufactured in our country today are the result of our own development and research, and only 10 percent are manufactured partly or completely under license, stressed Svetislav Popovic. According to Popovic, in the period between 1981-1985, over 100 new modern weapons and military equipment and armament systems were developed and adopted.

Despite the very complex economic conditions, according to Popovic, the ordnance industry successfully carried out its annual production programs. On the average, 95 percent of the capacities were used, of which 25 to 30 percent were for export requirements. The physical volume of production during the past 5 years was increasing at the average annual rate of 5.6 percent, while the rate of employment [as received] was 4.4 percent.

Speaking about the problem of relations within the JNA, Stevan Mirkovic analyzed individual cases of incorrect attitude of senior officers toward junior officers or men. The protagonists of this kind of attitude toward the men in most cases are corporals. This, however, does not absolve their officers of their responsibility because they place too great a burden on the backs of the corporals.

Prolonged applause greeted the end of the statement by Jasna Filipovic who stressed that culture in the JNA cannot be discussed marginally, which is what is done often now. The LCY Committee in the JNA, she remarked, did not discuss culture during the past 4 years. And there were several convincing reasons for that. What things were served in various ways in foreign films or TV transmissions to our viewers, including JNA members? Cultural manifestations in our Army are by and large held when a holiday is celebrated or are performed by amateurs.

They are not based on our rich cultural heritage enough, especially that which emerged during the national liberation struggle. Officers search inadequately for our cultural heritage and often avoid culture. How do they address their inferiors, asked Jasna Filipovic? She added that their language is stereotyped and that they do not use expressions embedded in folk wisdom. This is not the way things were done during the war when political vocabulary was based on popular and artistic creativity. Both tanks and aircraft are required for all people's defense but they must be manned by the people who go to war from conviction and not because they were ordered to do so, said Jasna Filipovic.

At the end of their work today, the delegates of the Eighth Conference of the LCY Organization in the JNA approved the lists of candidates for the LCY Organs in the JNA, for the LCY Central Committee, as well as the candidates for the delegates for the 13th LCY Congress. On all the lists, the number of candidates is higher than the number of people to be elected. The election will be carried out tomorrow at the end of the proceedings of this highest party meeting in the army.

LCY Members, Congress Delegates

LD230327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Members of the committee of the LCY Organization in the JNA are: Zivota Avramovic (231), Mile Babic (224), Miroslav Bakrac (229), Jovan Bijelic (226), Milorad Bojic (224), Aleksandar Boskovski (207), Milos Brankovic (227), Vladimir Brozovic (209), Simeon Buncic (215), Buzajko Kemal (209), Ilija Ceranic (222), Mico Cusic (226), Stjepan Cakmazovic (202), Petar Cornakov (221), Jure Culjak (209), Miroljub Dragicevic (218), Nikola Drakulic (206), Nedeljko Djenic (219), Josip Gregoric (208), Asim Hadziefendic (220), Ivan Hocevar (220), Zoran Jandric (212), Alojz Jehart (222), Milorad Jevtovic (212), Milorad Jovanovic (222), Dobrivoje Jovanovic (207), Georgije Jovicic (197), Spase Kostadinovski (216), Zdravko Loncar (211), Anton Lukezic (221), Marko Madzarevic (211), Radmila Matijevic (237), Krsman Milosevic (197), Stevan Mirkovic (219), Zivota Panic (197), Branimir Pavcnik (207), Petar Petrovic (214), Svetislav Popovic (214), Radmila Pusic (237), Nikola Radovanovic (200), Cani Sela (200), Tomislav Simovic (208), Aleksandar Spirovski (198), Ivica Stanic (211), Zivko Stanic (210), Petar Simic (222), Anton Tus (215), Milovan Vljakovic (197), Svetozar Visnjic (203), Stevan Zegarac (217). (276 people voted; there were 5 invalid ballot papers)

Candidate for the members of the LCY Commission for Statute Questions: Vojislav Vasilovski (198).

Delegates for the 13th Congress of LCY: Mile Babic (239), Dimitrije Baucal (234), Stane Brovet (236), Simeon Buncic (227), Kemal Buzajko (235), Zorko Canadi (249), Nikola Cubra (243), Milan Daljevic (235), Milovan Djorovic (239), Savo Djurovic (240), Blagoje Grahovac (238), Bozidar Grubisic (249), Jere Grubisic (236), Jakob Iljaz (232), Veljko Kadijevic (236), Anton Lukezic (246), Tomislav Ljubic (237), Marko Negovanovic (243), Zivota Panic (231), Ivan Plese (244), Svetislav Popovic (242), Drago Rakocevic (230), Andrija Silic (234), Franjo Scavnicar (245), Martin Spegelj (227), Vasja Staman (228), Slobodan Todorovski (233), Marijan Vidmar (228), Miodrag Visic (236), and Perica Vucetic (226). (265 delegates voted, and 2 ballot papers were invalid)

Candidates for the membership of the LCY Central Committee: Milos Bajcetic (228), Dimitrije Baucal (198), Stane Brovet (191), Simeon Buncic (185), Milan Gorjanc (174), Bozidar Grubisic (221), Vladimir Hodaj (1986), Ahmet Hodzic (163), Anton Lukezic (202), Mladenko Maksimovic (189), Branko Mamula (236), Stevan Mirkovic (196), Bololjub Redzic (175) and Petar Simic (210).

265 delegates voted, and there were 11 invalid ballot papers.

LANGUAGE POLICY CONCLUSIONS FORMULATED

LD212330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- On the initiative of several central, or provincial LC committees, working negotiations were held in the Croatian LC Central Committee in Zagreb on 4 February and 18 April 1986 between representatives of the Presidiums of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia and the LC Provincial Committees of Kosovo and Vojvodina, with the participation of linguistic experts and representatives of scientific, cultural, and educational organizations. They examined current problems of language and language policy in the Croatian-Serbian/Serbian-Croatian Croatian or Serbian language area and full agreement was reached with regard to the assessment of the state of affairs and basic elements and the content of the programs of socio-political and professional activities in this area. In particular the following was decided:

I

1. Language as the medium of the culture and civilization of individual nations (in our case the common medium of the culture and civilization of several nations: of Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims and Serbs, and others for whom Serbian-Croatian is the mother tongue) is a sensitive area in which various concepts and understandings of the harmonization of intranational relations and the possibilities of common life in multinational communities, particularly in our present day circumstances, come together, cross and come into conflict. From this the need arises for permanent activities in this section of the overall policy and ideo-political involvement of the LC and other progressive sociopolitical and professional forces in resolving the problems of language and establishing the basic guidelines of language policy in the Serbian-Croatian language area and in all of Yugoslavia.

2. The negative, socially unacceptable phenomena in language policy and language planning in the Serbian-Croatian speaking area, which are often manifest in the form of linguistic nationalism, have their roots in both the distant and near past, but are to a certain extent encouraged by the inadequate, or inadequately united activity of the LC and other progressive forces in this sector of the ideological struggle. Thus it is necessary to fundamentally and comprehensively examine the situation and current problems of language and language policy and to find the most effective forms of activity, mutual cooperation and the coordination of activities of the organs and organizations of the LCY, SAWPY, the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, state organs and organizations and other organized social forces in the area of science, public information, publishing activities, and educational activities.

This activity must be clearly aligned against separatist and unitarist tendencies in the area of language, and toward the affirmation of brotherhood and unity and linguistic togetherness of Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims, Serbs and others, that is toward the affirmation of a language policy which establishes harmony between the undeniable oneness of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian standard (literary) language and its variations, of a language community which does not threaten the unity of the cultural life of any nation or sociocultural environment, but rather guarantees it.

3. The solution of open questions of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian standard language requires above all the involvement of science and scientific workers in the appropriate professions from all environments in the Serbian-Croatian speaking area, even more so since the advocates of politically harmful concepts in the area of language are coming out in the name of science and on its behalf, and also not infrequently calling on AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] solutions and the Leninist concept of national and language policy, distorting the meaning of these solutions and the spirit of Leninist policy. The development of linguistics and linguistic activities in the spirit of Marxist orientations must be one of the priority tasks of the whole of society.

3. [as received] As a result of lack of unity in activity, the right solutions have not always been found in social professional practice. This is seen particularly in:

-- lack of standardization and inadequacy of constitutional formulas for the name and official usage of the language;

-- inadequately thought out practical solutions in connection with the equal use of variants or standard linguistic expressions of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian language in the SFRY Assembly, the federal organs and organization;

-- the lack of unified bases for language policy in the entire language area (particularly in the information media, educational activities and culture);

-- the lack of socio-political and professional coordination of activities in the area of language and language policy;

-- delays in the work of improving and bringing up to date the common linguistic standards, and so on.

4. In contrast to this situation in recent years there has been an increasingly pronounced process of standardization of sociopolitical attitudes and professional concepts of language and language policy. Generally today, both at the sociopolitical and professional level, there is acceptance of the scientifically proven fact that the language of the Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims and Serbs and of all others for whom this is the mother tongue (Yugoslavs and others), is one language at the level of the system of national dialects and one standard language with variants or standard linguistic expressions in individual environments.

This fact should be the starting point for all concrete social and professional activities in the area of language and language policy in the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian speaking area.

III

1. Proceeding from the position and current problems of languages, language policy and language planning the Serbian-Croatian speaking area, as well from the tasks of the LC and other organized socialist forces aimed at the development of the brotherhood and unity of our nations, it is necessary to continue and also intensify work on standardizing sociopolitical stands on the standard language of the Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims and Serbs and on the free functioning of its variants.

In other words standard language expressions, in order to achieve full ideological and action unity within the LC, and also on establishing, developing and coordinating the ideological foundations of the language policy in all environments, and on basis of this, to set up the norms of behavior in the use of the standard (literary) language in public information media, training and educational activity, public administrative organs, judiciary and other fields of social life.

This implies the critical reexamination of the realization of language policy in school programs, textbooks and manuals at all levels of education, as well as in press editorial policy, radio, TV, publishing activity, etc.

2. With regard to the inconsistency and inadequacy of constitutional formulations on the name and official usage of language in socialist republics and autonomous province in the Croatian-Serbian speaking area it is necessary to reformulate and, according to a legally established procedure, establish and verify constitutional and legal provisions which will correspond to the present level of scientific knowledge on the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian standard language and its social communication functions, as well as to society's orientations for language unity and language freedom within the framework of this unity.

The SFRY Constitution should also establish in the appropriate way the names of the languages of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

3. In keeping with formulations which are to be established by republican and provincial constitutions and the SFRY Constitution, it is necessary to reexamine and coordinate the practical forms of the realization of variants, that is, standard language expressions within the framework of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian standard language in the work of the SFRY Assembly, federal organs and organization and elsewhere. In so doing special attention should be devoted to the realization of the language equality in the practice of the SFRY Assembly commission for establishing the identity of texts in the languages of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the service of the Federal Executive Council [as received], federal administrative organs, and federal organizations responsible for translation, the Federal Institute of Standards and other similar federal organs and organizations.

4. Since science is the mobilizing force of the general social development and progress in all the fields, including this one, it is necessary, with a resolute moral and material support on the part of social community, to intensify scientific and research work in the field of language, based on Marxist views and gains of modern linguistic thought.

5. In our culture and in the domain of language standardization the expansion and modernization of the orthography of Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian languages and the resolving of the problems of the functioning of orthographic norms in specific sociocultural environments and in the entire language area represent an urgent need.

Apart from orthography it is also urgent to classify and standardize specialized scientific terminology in the field of language standardization in the Croatian-Serbian speaking area. This work should be jointly organized, respecting specific language features and with the participation of a wide circle of specialists-linguists and experts from other scientific disciplines from the entire territory.

6. Apart from scientific and research work in the field of linguistics and the production of basic standard language manuals (orthography, grammar, dictionaries and standard terminology), of exceptional importance, particularly for the realization of language policy, is the work to raise the level of linguistic education and spread language culture. For this reason one should revive, intensify, and socially support all the specialized activities in this direction.

LONCAR CLARIFIES OPPOSITION TO TERRORISM

LD231652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, while informing the Federal Chamber today about the situation in the Mediterranean, also presented our country's official stand on the problem of international terrorism. He stressed that the SFRY's principled position on this question is well-known and that Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has spoken about it on several occasions. I would like to take the opportunity, Loncar said, to clarify certain facts in connection with this because a certain amount of misunderstanding seems to have arisen on this question.

According to the press, delegate Janez Lukac at a session of the Federal Chamber Budget Committee of the SFRY Assembly on 17 April, stated that the federal secretary for foreign affairs spoke of the existence of "two kinds of international terrorism."

I would like to point out that this interpretation of the federal secretary stand does not relate to the facts of the matter. The federal secretary for foreign affairs never said that "two kinds of international terrorism" exist.

He stressed that Yugoslavia condemns all forms of terrorism and all terrorist acts most strongly; that it takes an identical stand on all forms of terrorism regardless of who commits it and from where, and that there can be no double standards here; and also that terrorism is a difficult problem for the world and that the cooperation and involvement of the international community is essential to eradicate it.

Ties With Foreign Neighbors

LD240217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's relations with neighbours are developing successfully and favourably, being one of the country's top foreign policy priorities -- Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar told parliament today.

Loncar assessed as stable the country's relations with Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Romania, and stressed that efforts have been made to improve the still somewhat troubled relations with Greece and Bulgaria.

Loncar referred separately to Albania. He said Yugoslavia is not content with relations with Albania either in principle or in practice. Although Yugoslavia is spurring on its commodity exchange with Albania -- as is generally typical of fairly stable relations -- Albania apparently understands that good-neighbourly relations boil down to nothing but what is of its own benefit, stated Loncar.

The principle of non-interference, respect of integrity and sovereignty between the two countries is not respected by the Albanian side. Irredentism and Albania's other international activities aimed at discrediting Yugoslav policy towards Kosovo are burdening relations with Tirana, Loncar cautioned.

Economic relations with neighbours also were important aspects of mutual bonds, Loncar said and added that Yugoslavia's 1985 trade with adjacent countries amounted to 4.77 billion dollars, nine per cent up from 1984.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MONTENEGRO LC CONGRESS

Orlandic Speech

LD231141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0748 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- We must be a generation of communists that will not be recognized for the state of the crisis and its description but primarily for the capability of thinking through the essential solutions for overcoming it successfully, for the comprehensive, vigorous growth of socialist self-management and for its determination to realize these solutions consistently in practice, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, said at the Ninth Montenegrin LC Congress in his speech on the most important tasks of Montenegrin Communists and the struggle for the development of [word indistinct] and the policy of economic stabilization. The chief characteristic of the stage through which we are passing, Orlandic stressed, is the struggle, without concessions and compromises, for developing the consciousness and responsibility for mobilizing ourselves as much as possible and for making use of the great possibilities in all environments. More than ever we are obliged to fight for a radical change in attitudes toward our own forces. In this task the patriotic consciousness and responsibility of all should be witnessed, and the membership, organizations and organs of the Montenegrin LC must act by setting an example, Marko Orlandic stressed.

Real opportunities for emerging more rapidly from the economic and social crisis and for the decisive development of socialist self-management are, in his words, to be found precisely in the declared changes in the political system, in the strengthening of the ideopolitical unity of the LC, and in involving the creative potential of young people, workers and technical and humanist intellectuals in reducing the discrepancy between words and deeds.

Apart from the presumptions which should be implemented in the long term, the curbing of inflation can influence most effectively the activity of subjective socialist forces and the attitude of communists, working people and citizens toward social tasks. Thus Marko Orlandic warned that the particular state of the powerlessness of economic policy in the struggle against inflation must be overcome without delay. We must curb inflation with all the means at our disposal and with the utmost responsibility, including measures of state intervention where necessary, Orlandic said, stressing that increased labor productivity is the most powerful means in the struggle against the uncontrolled growth of prices.

Changes in the political system, the president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee said, should not become a fetish. Everything cannot be resolved by normativism, or by the force of automatism, spontaneity and inertia.

For the effective functioning of the political system it is crucial that there are changes that expropriate technobureaucracy and the forces of statism, Marko Orlandic said. The League of Communists must also cross swords with pragmatism, routine, and the failure to follow science in its activity. Precisely for this reason, specific party and social structures have become repelled by reforms, but without liberation from these strictures, in thought and in action, the LC will not affirm itself as the leading force in society. The slow change in work methods is one of the chief causes of the contradictoriness that burdens it and of the difficulties in the implementation of its role. In its method of work and ideopolitical action the LC should increasingly affirm itself as the prime force within the political system, hampering, above all, decisionmaking outside the delegate system and the organs of self-management.

Stressing the obligations of the LCY to strengthen unity within its own ranks, Marko Orlandic noted the importance of democratic centralism, as the most important presumption in the implementation of its role as an irreplaceable factor of social cohesion. Ideological and action unity, he said, will strengthen above all the daily work in executing the tasks. "The phenomena of disunity in the LCY powerfully underscore the need for reaffirming democratic centralism, which is not a unitarist creation, but a fundamental, irreplaceable and lasting principle in the organization of relations within it. It will be turned into its opposite only if it is transformed exclusively into an instrument of direction from the top to the base, from the leadership to the membership," Marko Orlandic warned. In this context, he stressed that the discrepancy between words and deeds and disunity on some vital questions are a basic cause of the weakening of the LC's reputation in society and the trend toward passivity and neutrality within its ranks. The situation in the LC depends largely on unity in its leaderships. "Despite great efforts, particularly since the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee and the stances adopted on the many important questions which have burdened relations in it and in society, the highest LC organs have often proved impotent in developing stances and implementing adopted orientations. In the LC and society an atmosphere of insecurity has been created regarding the implementation of adopted stances and decisions on many questions. Differences also emerge on ideological questions. If in the LC and its organs there is no unity there is no possibility for securing the synthesis of interests of importance for the whole country. Then, whether we like it or not, questions of the character of relations in the LCY and in the SFRY are inevitably placed on the agenda," Marko Orlandic said in his speech at the ninth Congress of the Montenegrin LC.

Stressing the need to expand and strengthen realistically and objectively the understanding of the real causes of the economic and social crisis at this and at the 13th LCY Congress, Orlandic singled out without hesitation as one of the chief causes of this situation the exaggerated administrative statist regulation of the economy and relations in reproduction. This, in his words, has grown into a conflict between statism and self-management.

The process of decentralization has not been accompanied by the process of destatization which has led to a growth in decentralized statist structures. The intensification of the crisis has also contributed to the fact that in practice self-managing social planning is being affirmed slowly.

The main generators of economic and social and thus also society-based crises are not yet under society's control, Orlandic maintained, stressing that we did not make preparations in time for the period immediately following the death of President Tito.

"We did not make preparations in time for the increasingly complex economic and financial relations in the world, for the crisis and its consequences and that is why since the end of the seventies, it has had an increasingly severe impact on internal economic development and position in international economic relations," Marko Orlandic said.

In the words of Orlandic, the period under review has been accompanied by an increasingly serious exacerbation of international relations and by the greater confrontation of the big powers and blocs. We are witnesses of brutal violence in international relations. In these last few days the victim of this policy is independent and non-aligned Libya, which provokes concern and the most severe condemnation by the international democratic public, the president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee stressed. He stated that anticommunism is growing powerfully, and that this circumstance too is enhancing the historical responsibility of the LCY in consolidating its ranks and in mobilizing all progressive forces of society on the platform of socialist self-management.

Marko Orlandic then turned to economic and social conditions in which the Montenegrin Communists and working people and citizens are fighting a battle for socioeconomic stability, having stressed that enormous efforts are being made to resolve these tasks but that the obstacles are numerous objective limitations and subjective weaknesses. Apart from insufficient economic potential, and unfavorable economic structure and unfavorable relations in primary distribution, the Montenegrin economy is burdened by high foreign credits, restricted possibilities for export and problems of dinar and foreign exchange illiquidity. The indebtedness of Montenegro, because of the objective needs of its development, is almost twice the average indebtedness of the country. Exchange rate differences comprise about 25 percent of the total social production of Montenegro, interest comprises more than 27 percent, and credit annuities about 38 percent. This is the chief source of instability and the cause of all the serious disturbances in reproduction, Marko Orlandic said, stressing that the problem of financial consolidation in Montenegro despite its own very great efforts will not be resolved without appropriate federal measures. "We are conscious of the limitations of financial possibilities, and we know that everyone expected solutions. However, the situation is not the same in the country nor, for example, are foreign credits used in the same way. The problem of foreign credits which the business banks have converted into dinars, while, foreign exchange has been used by the National Bank of Yugoslavia for the foreign exchange reserves and other obligations, or has been bought up by other business banks, should be resolved more favorably and given priority," Orlandic added.

Subjective weaknesses are not small either, the president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee stressed, illustrating this assertion with the percentage of the use of economic capacities. Individual capacities are being used 50 percent, and if the exploitation of capacities in some fields is increased to the level of exploitation of capacities in the country, Montenegro will secure an income increase of about \$13 billion which is about 8 percent of realized income of the social economy last year.

Marko Orlandic advocated the reaffirmation of the orientation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, warning that unless the relation hitherto toward the realization of this document is decisively and most urgently overcome, there is a real danger that it will experience the same fate as the economic reforms of the sixties, but with much more severe consequences.

It is particularly important that economic policy as a whole is laid down in accordance with the program of stabilization and not individual measures, like the ones we have had, which are a generator of expenditure inflation. In Orlandic's words the implementation of the long-term program of stabilization cannot be consistent without the more resolute self-managing integration of associated labor in the Yugoslav area and the unity of the Yugoslav market cannot function in conditions of differing attitudes toward the implementation of federal regulations, in which the republics and provinces have great responsibility.

The president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee dwelled in particular on the consequences of nationalism, which is the chief adversary of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and the equality of our nations and nationalities. It is the biggest danger for social stability and progress, Orlandic warned, stating that nationalist phenomena manifest themselves in the economy, in culture and historiography and even artificial division from the positions of chauvinism, separatism and the open negation of the national independent identity of individual nations.

"Aroused nationalist passions are one of the chief causes of the growth of disturbances and distrust in society. We are obliged in our environment to hamper phenomena from the position of Montenegrin nationalism, which is emerging objectively as separatism and which is attempting to dispute historical, cultural and ethnic connections with the Serbian people or is provoking suspicion of other nations and nationalities. But we are obliged to take a clear stand from a Marxist position, against the attack from unitarist positions of greater Serbian nationalism which are being expressed particularly aggressively in relation to the Montenegrin people, their independent identity, culture and history. With the same resoluteness we must combat Albanian, Muslim, Croatian and any other nationalism," Marko Orlandic said.

In his words, for the overall situation in the country and, for its internal stability and international position the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo the frustration of the dark plans of the Albanian irredentists and resolutely halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress is of paramount importance. Emigration, which is continuing, is the most sensitive and most difficult political and security problem of the country and a chief indicator of the situation on Kosovo. Emigration must be halted and the conditions secured for the return of inhabitants of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality who have emigrated. It is essential that a unified assessment of the situation be secured in the country, and particularly in the activity and implementation of essential measures, because differences encourage Albanian nationalism and separatism on the one hand, and Serbian and Montenegrin and any other nationalism and revanchism, on the other hand.

It is essential to hamper by all political and legal means the pressure on emigration, the endangering of the constitutional and legal rights and freedoms of citizens, and their personal identity and dignity. This is the most certain way to open up more rapidly and support the processes of stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and of restoring the international trust which was destroyed and this is of paramount importance for the internal stability of the whole country and for its international position and reputation. Radicalist and extremist stances do not contribute towards resolving the problems, nor do the phenomena of minimizing real problems go any way toward contributing to the reaffirmation and strengthening of trust, the calming of the atmosphere and the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, said in his speech at the Ninth congress of the LC of this Republic.

Resolution Adopted

LD231933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The consolidation of ideological and action unity in the LCY is of crucial importance in the struggle to consolidate and develop socialist self-management, to implement the long-term and immediate interests and the leading role of the working class, and to develop brotherhood, unity, national equality, and the international position of our country. This is stressed in the resolution adopted by the Ninth Congress of the LC of Montenegro. On the basis of the LCY Program and the congress documents the Montenegrin Communists will actively contribute to the unity of LCY views and actions on the principle of democratic centralism and will responsibly carry out the agreed policy and stands.

The resolution stresses that the LC of Montenegro will work constantly to strengthen socialist self-management, to preserve and develop the achievements of the revolution and Tito's thoughts and deeds, and for the unity of the Yugoslav market. Montenegrin Communists will pay special attention to developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. To achieve this they will become involved in eliminating all the causes and consequences of counterrevolutionary activity so as to frustrate Albanian irredentism and nationalism and prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress and create the conditions for the return of those who have emigrated. The Communists of Montenegro will work hard to activate to the maximum their own forces and all human, natural, and economic potential to enable this republic to get out of the group of the underdeveloped. Work will be done to promote the policy of the faster development of economically inadequately developed republics and Kosovo.

By dint of real struggle by every member, organization, and organ the LC will strengthen its weakened links with the working class; by virtue of its composition the LC of Montenegro -- the resolution continues -- will express the interest of its social grass roots. Only those communists who have confirmed their working-class consistency and moral quality, and who have asserted themselves as fighters for socialist self-management and economic stabilization, for brotherhood, unity, and national equality, and against nationalism and chauvinism can be elected into the LC organs.

The resolution goes on to refer to the role of the LC in the political system of socialist self-management democracy, for consistently implementing the principle of democratic centralism and for the ideopolitical training of communists. The LC organizational criteria must be constantly adapted to the need to implement the role of the LC more efficiently.

Increased production and services, improved quality, and intensified labor productivity must be the most important tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization. The material interests of the workers must be stepped up, wages leveled out, and social demagoguery and spurious distribution solidarity suppressed. The Montenegro LC will work hard for a significantly better evaluation -- material and moral -- of production and creative work and the results of work.

The resolution also stresses the need to secure a higher and more reasonable level of exports and a higher level of foreign currency earnings. The programs for replacing imported raw material and equipment by domestic production will be encouraged vigorously and the policy of a realistic foreign currency exchange rate consistently implemented.

The resolution speaks in specific terms about the need to implement consistently the task implicit in the Montenegrin social plan. The Ninth Congress of the Montenegro LC makes the assessment that unemployment, housing problems, social welfare, the protection of living standards, and the acquisition of wealth without reference to work are among the most important tasks of the Montenegrin Communists. This is one of the most important conditions for developing socialist self-management and society as a whole.

The resolution lays down the tasks of the Montenegro LC in the development and implementation of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations and the economic system. The congress stressed the following tasks: the consistent development of self-management by workers in basic organizations of associated labor; the harmonization of the conditions for economic operations and the promotion of the distribution system; close links between social activities and associated labor on the principle of a free exchange of labor; faster reciprocal association between agricultural employees, and so on.

A special chapter in the resolution is devoted to the tasks of the Montenegro LC in the development and functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The resolution states that the action of the communists must be channeled into changes which will make the political system more efficient and place it in the service of implementing the dominating position of the working class and further democratizing our society on the foundations of self-management and of the faster implementing of the long-term program of economic stabilization -- stresses the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the LC of Montenegro among other things.

Radovic Makes Closing Speech

LD240242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the work of the Ninth Congress of the Montenegrin LC, which took place in a working and fruitful atmosphere, openness, a critical attitude, and realism in the approach to problems prevailed, but at the same time there was also the demand that these problems be resolved more rapidly and efficiently. This was stressed by Dr Miljan Radovic, concluding this evening the work of the most important gathering of Montenegrin Communists.

Stressing that the problems and difficulties are great but not insurmountable, Radovic emphasized that we must double our efforts in order to overcome them. Our fate is in our own hands and we therefore must act in practice in the spirit of the congress and in all our organizations and environments embark energetically and unitedly, without hesitation, on this difficult, historic, and responsible work, he said.

According to Radovic, particularly great responsibility lies with the new Central Committee, which must not disappoint the expectations of the Republic's Communists and working people. The Communists of Montenegro today, as always, are making an important contribution to the strengthening and consolidation of the unity of the LCY, the broadening of brotherhood and unity, and the equality of all the nations and nationalities in the SFRY. We will continue to do this in the future, convinced that in this country no one has any historical prospects outside of this framework.

The Communists of Montenegro, the Montenegrin people, and the members of all the nations and nationalities which live in the Republic, will never and at no price bring into question this permanent orientation of Tito and of ours. This, said Radovic, is one of the basic and most important messages of this congress.



Radovic then expressed his thanks, on behalf of all those elected, to the comrades who hitherto have been in the organs of the LCY of Montenegro and the Republic's LCY. They have made a great contribution to the work of all organs in complex and difficult conditions and to the results the LC Central Committee achieved in the past period. They include a number of prominent revolutionaries and leaders who, over a long period, have given their stamp to the work of the LC of Montenegro and the LCY, who have devoted their entire work and life to this. We expect of them and of all other comrades who have again been elected to the LC organs that they will continue to assist us and make their contribution to the LC's work and the realization of the congress stands, he said, wishing them new successes in their life and work and personal happiness. Radovic particularly thanked Marko Orlandic, Dobroslav Culafic, and Vidoje Zarkovic, who between the two congresses carried out the duty of president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, and he wished them success in their future work.

In conclusion, Radovic particularly thanked the representatives of the press, radio, television, and TANJUG, who had invested a great deal of effort in informing the public as objectively as possible about the work of the congress and had thus contributed to its successful work.

Congress Closes

LD240224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2055 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, April 23 (TANJUG) -- The 9th congress of the League of Communists of Montenegro, a republic in southwestern Yugoslavia, ended here today by adopting a resolution fixing tasks for the Montenegrin Communists and electing candidates for the LC bodies in Montenegro and in Yugoslavia.

To strengthen ideological and action unity, to develop self-management, to materialize the working class's leading role, and to strengthen brotherhood and unity and national equality were set as the chief tasks for Montenegro's communists.

While emphasizing that Montenegro's Communists will work for safeguarding and developing the achievements of the revolution and the late President Josip Broz Tito's thoughts and deeds, it was said that the Montenegrin Communists will pay special attention to the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo. For this purpose, the League of Communists of Montenegro will get engaged in doing away with causes and consequences of counter-revolutionary activities in the province mostly inhabited by ethnic Albanians so as to stop the moving out of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure and create conditions for return of all those who wish so.

The congress also set tasks in the field of economy, laying stress on self-management, economic stabilisation, higher (?export and) development of political and economic systems as directions for action for the communists in the four years to come.

The congress elected a new Central Committee of 55 members now and a new Presidency of the Central Committee with Miljan Radovic as president.

Also put forward were 23 candidates for the LCY Central Committee, to be elected among them are 19 members at the topmost gathering of Yugoslavia's Communists at the end of June.

GOVERNMENT ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ALBANIA

LD241048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1538 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is ready to develop cooperation with Albania in all fields of common interest, but it firmly rejects all forms of Albania's interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, warning Tirana constantly that anti-Yugoslav activities are detrimental to bilateral relations.

The above is stated in the reply of the Yugoslav Government to Assembly of Yugoslavia Delegate Batric Jovanovic's question on Yugoslav-Albanian relations. In his question Jovanovic stressed ever more frequent anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Tirana.

The Yugoslav Government stressed in its reply that Yugoslavia, in keeping with its foreign policy founded on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and non-interference, develops good-neighbour relations with all neighbouring countries. Yugoslavia's policy expresses the importance that such relations have for its international position, security and independence, as well as for peace and stability in the region, Europe and the world, it is stated in the Yugoslav Government's reply to delegate Jovanovic's question.

13TH CONGRESS ISSUES KOSOVO DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD222108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Communists consider the struggle to eliminate the causes and effects of Albanian nationalism and separatism in Kosovo and to create the conditions for longterm stabilization of economic and political circumstances in this Yugoslav province, to be one of their most important tasks.

This is the reason why one of the draft resolutions for the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, scheduled for the end of June in Belgrade, deals with the tasks of communists in bringing about this objective.

Albanians make up about 80 per cent of the population of Kosovo, one of the two autonomous provinces within Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia. In spring 1981, an escalation of Albanian chauvinism and separatism took place in Kosovo with the aim of "cleaning up" the province of members of the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities, declaring it a republic, and ultimately joining it to the so-called "greater Albania."

The draft resolution assesses the situation in Kosovo as one of the gravest political, moral and socio-economic problems facing Yugoslav society, and the activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism as direct attack on territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Yugoslavia, and thus a threat to stability, peace and security in both the Balkans and Europe as a whole.

Yugoslav Communists therefore consider the struggle to stabilize conditions in the province as being of particular importance to the strengthening of internal security and to Yugoslavia's international position.

Proceeding from the fact that the irredenta, although dealt serious blows, has not been routed yet, and from the common assessment that the problems in Kosovo should be dealt with more quickly and resolutely, the draft resolution sets out concrete ways towards the consolidation of selfmanagement socialism, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in the province.

Kosovo's integration with other parts of the country, above all in the economic field, and support by the whole of Yugoslavia to the Province's development on foundations of socialist selfmanagement, are among the main prerequisites for bringing about this goal, says the draft.

The document reflects the endeavours of Yugoslav communists for a consistent observance of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in Kosovo, irrespective of their nationality, and for a more efficacious activity of all social institutions in timely clarifying the concrete cases of violation of constitutionality and legality in the province.

The draft lays special emphasis on the necessary of eliminating the causes and preventing the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and ensuring the conditions for the return of those who have already migrated under pressure from the irredenta, whose aim is to bring about an "ethnically pure Kosovo."

The draft also dwells on the need for developing the awareness among all Yugoslavs that the Kosovo irredenta must in no way be equalized with the entire Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, and one among the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia that its full emancipation can only be brought about in firm connection and cooperation with the progressive forces of other Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

It recalls that the nationalities in socialist Yugoslavia have both the right under the constitution and the real possibilities of developing their identity, language and culture, equally as the Yugoslav nations.

The draft resolution assesses that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, "contrary to the known principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy in relations with its neighbours on the mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, continues its open and harsh interference into Yugoslavia's internal affairs."

In this context the draft says that the nationalist and separatist indoctrination of Yugoslav citizens, inspired and organized from Tirana, constitutes a threat to Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and seriously endangers peace and security both in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole.

Notwithstanding this policy of Tirana, which has been resolutely condemned by the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, Yugoslavia will persist in its policy of good-neighbourliness toward Albania, points out the draft resolution on Kosovo to be submitted to the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

BRIEFS

BOGOLJUB NEDELJKOVIC DIES -- Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia and member of the LCY Central Committee, died suddenly in Belgrade this evening at the age of 66. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2210 GMT 22 Apr 86 LD]